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5 February 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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5 February 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

RENMIN RIBAO NEWSLETTER ON U.S.-USSR TALKS IN GENEVA

HK101030 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 85 p 6

["Newsletter From the United States" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "A Small Step on a Long Path"]

[Text] Washington, 9 Jan--The U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers' talks in Geneva, the focus of world attention, have achieved a consensus on the resumption of nuclear arms negotiations. In the future there will be group discussions on strategic weapons, medium-range nuclear weapons and defensive weapons. The interrelations of the three will at the same time be recognized.

This outcome has not exceeded people's expectations. In Washington, almost no one expected a breakup of the talks. Nor has anyone looked forward to an actual breakthrough in the talks. Officials and experts in today's TV interviews gave the opinion that the resumption of a "nuclear dialogue" between the two nuclear powers after 5 years of cold war is a good thing. Concerning the problem of "whether we can see light at the end of the tunnel," people holding an optimistic attitude think that "a little light can be seen." But many people are of the opinion that on the main problems in the current talks, both sides have taken diametrically opposed stands and that no light can yet be seen at present.

The current Geneva talks have aroused concern in the United States rarely seen before. The talks were preceeded by voluminous and continuous reports on the relevant problems by the U.S. news media. Some officials and experts related to the nuclear arms talks issued a number of statements on this matter. Congressmen with different leanings were quick to present their views to the president on the stand to be taken on the talks. Twenty national anti-nuclear organizations advocating disarmament issued open statements to the president demanding efforts toward progress in the talks.

At the very beginning of the talks, the U.S. and Soviet sides took diametrically opposed stands. Focusing on the U.S. "Star Wars" program, the Soviet Union stressed that emphasis should be placed on limiting defensive weapons, its aim being to upset the other side's "Star Wars" program. Fixing its eyes on land-based intercontinental guided missiles,

in which the Soviet Union has superiority, the United States sought a substantial cutback in the number of the other side's land-based strategic guided missiles. Therefore, the decision on discussing the three kinds of weapons shows that both sides have yielded some ground. But on actual problems, there has not been the least sign of compromise.

Before the start of the talks, President Reagan gave Secretary of State Shultz explicit instructions, pointing out that the strategic defense plan was not a bargaining chip and that the United States would continue conducting its research plan, which will total U.S.\$26 billion, since the discussion of deployment is still premature. American public opinion holds that Reagan has "closed the door" on the problem of "Star Wars." It can be foreseen that in future arms talks between the two superpowers, relevant defensive weapons will occupy a prominent position. Observers here hold that the Geneva talks have started a new stage in U.S.-Soviet arms talks, or a stage of alternate discussion of two kinds of offensive nuclear weapons and defensive weapons.

With regard to President Reagan's "Star Wars" program, there are different views both inside the United States and in the West European countries, which cannot but exert a certain influence on the future U.S.-Soviet arms talks. Since the announcement of Reagan's "Star Wars" program, a nationwide debate on nuclear strategy has been going on in the United States. Not long ago former Secretary of Defense McNamara; Bundy, former assistant to the president for national security affairs; former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Kennan, and Smith, former representative to the nuclear arms talks, jointly published an article voicing their opposition to this program. They maintained that in the 30 years since the war, the nuclear deterrent strategy had been quite effective, and that building the strategic defense system would aggravate the arms race. The Western allies of the United States also have doubts about deploying the space weapons. What they hope for is using the research on the defense system as a stake to bargain with the USSR; at the same time, the West European countries are also worried that the U.S. "Star Wars" program may exclude them from protection of the "nuclear umbrella." As for President Reagan and the high officials of the Defense Department, they hold that strategic defense is a new concept of nuclear deterrence, which can effectively deal with the nuclear strikes from the USSR. However, quite a number of American scientists and strategists are worried that this program may not achieve its objective, but may prompt the USSR to launch preemptive strikes.

Public opinion here holds that after the Geneva talks, there will be "marathon talks" "amid antagonistic activities in striving to gain worldwide influence." The public of the United States is worried and agitated over the current tense nuclear confrontation between the United States and the USSR. They hope that the U.S.-Soviet talks at the beginning of 1985 will bring forth new hopes. Therefore, they express their welcome over this "small step forward" on a "very long path."

CSO: 4000/341

GENERAL

GROMYKO'S WHITE HOUSE VISIT ANALYZED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 21, 1 Nov 84 p 7

[Article by Yang Xuechun [2799 1331 4783]: "Gromyko's Visit to the White House"]

[Text] The activities of diplomats are often very interesting, and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's recent activity was no exception.

At the UN General Assembly on 27 September, Gromyko expressed his views vehemently, censuring the United States for its hypocritical peace propaganda, deliberate sabotage of the nuclear arms talks, and so on. His statement was impassioned and forceful. Barely finished speaking, he hurriedly proceeded to meet with the prominent figures in American politics, talking with Democratic presidential candidate Mondale, Secretary of State Shultz.... Naturally, the most noticeable was his visit to the White House on 28 September to see President Reagan.

Including lunch in the state banquet room, the two illustrious figures spent 3½ hours together. The subjects of their discussion were closely guarded by both sides. According to the newspapers, "each talked about his own subjects at the White House discussion this time. There was no breakthrough in substantial issues, nor any concrete results." It was long expected. After many years of experience, people predict with assurance that such fruitless talks will continue to occur in the future. Nevertheless, even dialogues with ulterior motives between the United States and the Soviet Union are better than glaring at each other or ominous silence. After all, people of good will making up the majority of the world population hate to see the continued tension of the situation, but hope for some easing in East-West relations.

Every period has its characteristics. Recently, the United States sounds more agreeable than the Soviet Union in advocating the easing of tension. At the UN General Assembly on 24 September, Reagan, reading from a prepared text, declared: "Ours are two countries (the United States and the Soviet Union) which possess the power to destroy our civilizations. On arms control and other issues, aside from negotiations, there is no other way." Thank heaven that President Reagan finally "discovered" a "truth," but does he really believe that "negotiation" is the only way? According to Western press, his words were merely in response to his opponent Mondale who said: "Reagan is the

first president who has never met with high-level Soviet officials since the United States and the Soviet Union established relations in 1933." So, while appealing on the surface to the Soviet Union to "negotiate," he had his eyes fixed on "votes" at home. It was the "votes" which made him invite Gromyko to the White House.

Soviet reaction to Reagan's words also deserves pondering. Everyone knows that the Soviet Union always spares no effort in attacking America's rigid and cool attitude on East-West relations. Nevertheless, the day after Reagan's speech, the tone of the speech made by Secretary General Chernenko of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee at a meeting of the Soviet Writers' Association was somewhat different. He said: "Aside from achieving the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations under the principle of equality, mutual respect and mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs, there is no other sensible way." It appears that it was the identical "truth" discussed by Reagan. However, people likewise ask: Does the Soviet Union really wish to work for the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations? What is behind it all? According to certain foreign dispatches, it was merely kicking the "ball" to the other side!

Reportedly, Soviet authorities these days are even more concerned about the U.S. elections than the broad masses of voters. The Kremlin reckons that there is a greater possibility for Reagan's reelection. Therefore, while feeling Reagan out in order to formulate its strategy toward the United States for the next 4 years, the Soviet Union, utilizing the moment when Reagan is eager for votes, exerts diplomatic pressure on him in order to gain an advantage. Moreover, it is not desirable to concentrate on confrontation and leave no room for future maneuver.

Gromyko finally became the first Soviet decision maker to enter the White House since Reagan took office. There were probably more factors for the occurrence of this event than what has been discussed above. In any case, he was not an ordinary visitor to the White House.

Those who read the papers regularly know that negotiations between superpowers are mostly battles of words and courtesy, because both sides are well aware that the true arena is not at the conference table. As for when to fight battles of words and courtesy, because both sides are well aware that the true arena is not at the conference table. As for when to fight battles of words and when to be courteous, it will depend on the situation and the balance of their political, economic and military strengths. Newspapers often provide useful information. One report said, for instance, that "the Soviet Union is in the course of developing and secretly deploying the SS-25 intercontinental missiles and will add 1,380 warheads by next year." Another report said: "Since the month of March, the United States has continuously deployed Pershing II missiles in West Germany, averaging one a week." Reports of this kind are seen almost daily. These two illustrations indicate that both sides are resorting to the old trick of using both hard and soft tactics, except changing the patterns from time to time.

6080

CSO: 4005/299

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET-MADE MISSILE BATTALION FORMED IN KUWAIT

OW141419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Kuwait, 14 January (XINHUA)--Kuwait has set up a Soviet-made SAM-8 missile battalion with the help of Soviet military experts, a senior Kuwaiti official said.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti armed forces magazine HUMMAT AL-WATAN published here today, commander of the air defense until Abdul Aziz al-Ghannam also said some Kuwaitis have been sent to the Soviet Union for training.

He further disclosed that other Soviet-made missiles, such as the Strela-2 and SAM-7 types, have been introduced and that crews handling the weapons had been sent to Egypt for training.

Ghannam said the new Soviet surface-to-air missiles were similar to the American-made, shoulder-fired "Stingers," which Washington refused to sell to Kuwait last year amid fear that the weapon could be used against Israel.

Washington's refusal led to a visit to Moscow last July by Kuwaiti Defense Minister Salim al-Sabah, who signed an arms and air defense deal there worth about U.S. \$320 million.

Shortly after Salim returned from Moscow, he announced that less than 10 Soviet military experts would arrive in Kuwait.

The SAM-8 missiles will enable Kuwait's air defense to deal with advanced warplanes, said Ghannam.

CSO: 4000/096

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

NORTHERN TERRITORIES RETURN URGED—Tokyo, 23 Jan (XINHUA)---A Tokyo-based council, meeting here, today urged the Soviet Union to return to Japan the four northern islands it has occupied since the end of World War II. Junichi Suzuki, governor of metropolitan Tokyo, told the gathering of 400 people that the four islands, just east of the large Japanese island of Hokkaido, are Japan's inherent territory. A declaration adopted at the meeting said that Japan and the Soviet Union cannot establish good long-term relations until the aspirations of the Japanese people to recover the islands are realized. The four islands--Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and Habomai--are generally called the Northern Territories. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 23 Jan 85]

CSO: 4000/99

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

LIBERATED AREAS IN DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA VISITED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMI-MONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 20, 25 Oct 84 pp 55-58

[Article by Cai Ximei [5591 6932 2734]: "A Visit to the Liberated Areas in Democratic Kampuchea"]

[Text] From April to August this year, a group of three XINHUA reporters visited the liberated areas in Democratic Kampuchea. After along journey, climbing mountains and crossing waters, we covered the campsites of the three forces of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government, the battlefields where the smoke of gunpowder still lingered and the new villages of the bases. We met with the leaders, military commanders and soldiers of the three forces, widely contacted Heng Samrin's soldiers and the personnel and residents of the puppet regime fleeing the enemy occupied areas, and saw two captured Vietnamese soldiers.

The Kampuchean forces against Vietnam grew strong as they fought, and the battle situation became ever more favorable. The Vietnamese aggressors were badly battered on the Kampuchean battlefield and had no way to avert failure.

A Brand-New Outlook of the Bases

Our strong impression of the bases of the coalition government is their tremendous development in recent years. In the (Meilaishan) region where the coalition government is located, the dense forest on the Kampuchean side of the Kampuchea-Thailand border has been opened up and closely packaged thatched collages on stilts built, extending ten's of kilometers long. The population of the area is dense, new villages are continuously emerging and production has prospered. All these are beyond our expectations.

Reportedly, the original inhabitants of the base and the newcomers fleeing the Vietnamese occupied areas total more than 100,000. The battlefields of the past have become the new villages of today. In (Zhagelei) village south of the coalition government headquarters in (Meilaishan), we personally saw the new village rising out of the ruins of war. In January 1982, the Vietnamese aggressors mobilized several divisions to launch a fierce attack on (Zhagelei) village, fired up to 1,000 rounds of ammunition and forced the residents to evacuate to the north. They occupied the village for 3 months. Finally, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, fighting tenaciously, drove

out the Vietnamese army on 13 April 1982. Returning to the village, the residents found their houses almost entirely burned, their crops destroyed and their domestic fowl and hogs vanished. Not only thus, but the aggressor army buried landmines everywhere inside and outside the village. Yet the (Zhagelei) village we saw today has built many contiguous tall, spacious and bright thatched cottages. In 2 years, the village has added 2,700 new residents and enlarged its farmland three times. The corn, sugarcane and banana crops grow vigorously, every household keeps chicken and ducks and some even raise hogs. All school-age children attend school and the sound of reading in the classrooms is loud. The village presents a prosperous and peaceful scene. As aptly put by village chief He En [phonetic], "the Vietnamese aggressors attempted to obliterate Zhagelei [phonetic] village from the map, but they were drive out by us. Today, we have made the village more beautiful than before."

Fighting the Vietnamese in the Dense Forest

Whichever battlefield we visited, the soldiers of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army told us with a grin: "Today's conditions in our resistance war against Vietnam are much better than several years ago." Nevertheless, the environment we saw remained extremely difficult.

Kampuchea is located in the tropics, damp in the rain season, miasma filling the air in the forests, and insects and mosquitoes running rampant. Walking in the deep mountains and dense forests, we frequently saw sentries standing guard at mountain passes. Their equipment consists only of the uniform worn by them, the weapons in their hands, a nylon hammock and a piece of oilcloth. They have only two meals of rice a day. As for non-staples, they have to manage on their own, planting vegetables near the villages, fishing for shrimp and fish along rivers and hunting games in the hills. When the fighting becomes tense, they can only eat rice with some saltwater. When we visited one battlefield, the hosts treated us with locusts fried in oil which we found quite tasty! By nighttime, the temperature drops sharply. Sleeping in the open, we had to cover ourselves with blankets, but the soldiers of the National Army have no blanket and rely on fire to keep warm. Under such difficult conditions, they guard their posts for months and years, disregard compensation and treatment and willingly shed their sweat and blood. Their only desire is to defeat the Vietnamese aggressors and achieve the independence and liberation of their motherland on an early date.

The Kampuchean Battle Front

When the Vietnamese army occupied most of Kampuchea in early 1979, it was filled with arrogance and attempted to wipe out the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea by one stroke. However, withdrawing to the western border region, the Democratic Kampuchean troops not only stood their ground, but also built a base to resist Vietnam.

After weathering the most difficult phase from 1980 to 1981, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army marched north, opened the (Xianli) No 6 Highway and

the northern battle fronts, and expanded the resistance war to a wider region. It signified the progress of the resistance war from defense to confrontation.

In June 1982, Kampuchea's three patriotic forces formed a coalition government and greatly promoted the development of Kampuchea's national war against Vietnam. In the 2 years since the formation of the coalition government, all three armed forces have grown in strength. At the end of last year, the National Army set a large contingent to the interior, launched surprise attacks successfully against the five provincial capitals around (Donglisa) Lake and the capitals of (Gegong) and (Bangshibei) provinces, severed an important communication line of the Vietnamese army and destroyed large amounts of materiel. In the last dry season, they burned 9 million litres of petroleum and greatly undermined the Vietnamese army's dry-season offensive.

The National Army's operation in the interior greatly encouraged the resistance struggle of the people in enemy occupied areas. We met at different times five commanders coming from the interior. They told us that the people of enemy occupied areas were surprised and happy to see them. It appeared that Vietnam all along propagandized that the Democratic Kampuchean troops had been wiped out. Now, they saw hope for the independence of the motherland in the orderly appearance and fine weaponry of the Democratic Kampuchean troops. Though the Vietnamese army ordered the villagers to report the movements of the Democratic Kampuchean troops, and sometimes the Vietnamese were only 2 or 3 kilometers away, there was no betrayal. Not only thus, but the people of enemy occupied areas gave and sold grain to the National Army troops and rendered aid by supplying intelligence, serving as guides, delivering messages and shielding them. One regimental commander told us: "The people of enemy occupied areas declared that, as long as they have food, they will be able to support the resistance troops. The people hope that we will fight at their sides, because, by so doing, the Vietnamese troops will not dare to wantonly oppress them."

In the more than 5 years of Vietnamese aggression, the Kampuchean people have seen clearly Vietnam's ambition to annex Kampuchea and destroy the nation. Therefore, the flames of war are burning ever more fiercely. As stated by a Democratic Kampuchean leader, "the Kampuchean people have a national sense, and Vietnam will never be able to destroy it. We must persevere in our resistance and expand the struggle, until Vietnam's complete withdrawal from Kampuchea according to the UN resolution."

6080

CSO: 4005/302

WESTERN EUROPE

ARMS EXPORTS TO FINANCE FORCE MODERNIZATION

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Dec 84 p 6

[Report by cbn: "Beijing's" Unbeatable Prices--People's Republic Enters Arms Business"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 December--Through sizable exports, China's armament industry is to bring in some foreign currency, and it is also to be integrated into the civilian buildup of the economy of the People's Republic. Recently the state-owned arms factories have been advertising in standard international specialized journals, offering conventional arms at probably unbeatable prices. For sale are tanks, artillery with self-propelled gun carriages, tactical missiles, antiaircraft guns, communications equipment and standard infantry weapons as well diesel-powered submarines. With the F-7 jet, China's civil servant arms dealers think they have a special bargain to offer, for it costs only about one-tenth of the French Mirage 2000. Many of the Chinese weapons systems have been developed from Soviet models. China hopes particularly for customers in the Third World who cannot afford modern weapons from Western countries and do not want to become dependent on Moscow through cheap Soviet arms supplies or armament gifts.

Beijing stresses the fact that neither tactical nor strategic nuclear weapons are being offered for sale. The foreign currency acquired through the sale of conventional weapons is to be used for the purchase of the most modern armament in Western countries in order to change the armament of the People's Liberation Army. China is interested particularly in U.S. tanks and air defense systems, computers and trucks.

The People's Republic has supplied arms to Pakistan, Egypt, North Korea and some African countries in the past. In addition it supplies guerrilla organizations in Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Parallel with the efforts to enter the international armament business, the Chinese government ordered part of the assets of the armament industry to be switched to the production of consumer goods. Most of the armament factories now also manufacture sewing machines, refrigerators, tape recorders, cameras, bicycles and motorcycles. The economic planners hope that as a result it will be possible to manufacture from 30,000 to 50,000 more trucks a year for civilian

use. Already 80 percent of the Chinese armament plants are working for the civilian sector.

The ruler of China, Deng Xiaoping, is aiming at a new closer and equal-rank relationship between the armed forces and the population. In stark contrast with the era of Mao Tsetung, when it felt at best obligated to the party and superior to the state, the People's Liberation Army is to be firmly integrated into the state. It is not to allow its technical know-how and productive strength to lie fallow, but to integrate it into the civilian sector to the extent national defense permits. This amalgamation with the consumer goods industry is to contribute to the military being affected by the economic reforms, including the system of responsibility and bonus advantages. This is to break the resistance of orthodox Maoists still particularly widespread among the armed forces and to integrate these reliably into the reform policy of Deng Xiaoping.

His policy of modernization assigns last place to national defense, after agriculture, industry and science. China is the only socialist country to have several times curtailed its defense budget in the past few years.

8790

CSO: 3620/151

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES HOLD JOINT MEETING 9 JAN

OW120518 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 9 Jan 85

[By reporter Chen Yan]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--The Second Plenary meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the Second Meeting of the Fifth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce were jointly held in Beijing this morning. At the joint session, the two organizations pledged to give full play to their strong points to help the CPC and the government successfully accomplish the overall reform of China's economic structure.

A 7-day preparatory meeting was held prior to the joint session.

The joint session today adopted a resolution on serious study and implementation of the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure."

It also adopted a resolution on supporting the joint declaration of the Chinese Government and the British Government on the question of Hong Kong, and a joint work report of the two organizations.

Hu Juewen, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, did not attend the meeting because of illness. He was concerned about the meeting and wished it success.

Hu Ziang, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, addressed the meeting. He urged the participants to work with one heart and one mind and make more contributions for the development of the Chinese nation and the reunification of the motherland.

Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, attended and addressed the preparatory meeting and extended his greetings to the meeting.

CSO: 4005/368

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RELATION BETWEEN FEMALE FERTILITY RATE, EDUCATION ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 5, 25 Oct 84
pp 27-28, 58

[Article by Chen Mingguang [7115 2494 0342]: "To Raise Women's Educational Level and To Lower Their Fertility Rate"]

[Text] Complete and accurate information on our nation's population was provided by the 1982 census. At present, the compiled data collected via the 10 percent sampling method, the data based on surveys on the fertility rate of the nation via random sampling (1 per 1,000) and the 1982 national family planning statistics have been published. By conducting scientific analyses on these data and by studying their internal patterns, our knowledge is enriched. They have an important and practical significance in formulating the related policies and in carrying out the work of family planning well. A preliminary analysis of the relations between raising the women's educational level and lowering their fertility rate is attempted in this article.

I. Relationship Between the Fertility Rate of Females During Childbearing Years and Their Educational Level

As shown in the 1982 census, the birth rate of the nation in 1981 was 20.9 per 1,000, which dropped by almost half compared with that in 1964 (39.14 per 1,000) and dropped by one-third compared with that in 1971 (30.65 per 1,000). The achievements were great, and it was a result of the joint efforts of the people of our nation. However, there were differences in lowering the fertility rate of females with different educational levels during their childbearing years. As shown in Table 1, during their childbearing years, the fertility rate of females with a post-secondary education was 4.15 per 1,000 in 1981; within the same year, the fertility rate of females with an elementary education was 8.64 per 1,000 during their childbearing years. The fertility rate of the latter was higher than that of the former by 108 percent, but the difference in their educational background was no more than 10 years (junior and senior high school required 5-6 years; post-secondary school required 3-5 years). Thus, it was evident that on the average, with an increase in a year's education, the fertility rate of females during their childbearing years would drop by about 10 percent on the original basis. Contrary to that, with a decrease in a year's education, the fertility rate of females during their childbearing years would increase by about 10 percent over the original basis.

Obviously, there was a reversed pattern in the fertility rate of females during their childbearing years and their educational levels: their relationship showed an inverse proportion. This fact indicated that females with different educational levels during their childbearing years had a different impact on the lowering of fertility rate. Among the females during their childbearing years, the females with a post-secondary education ranked the highest; the females with a secondary education ranked second; the females with an elementary education ranked third; and illiterate females ranked last. The last group was the largest in size. Therefore, the key objective of work should be focused on the females with an elementary education and on illiterate females during their childbearing years. If, during their childbearing years, the fertility rate of these groups dropped to the fertility level of the females with a post-secondary education, the birth situation of our nation's population in 1981 would have changed dramatically with the birth rate dropping another 8 per 1,000.

The above-mentioned female fertility rate in 1981 only reflected the level of fertility of that year. The index itself had certain limitations, and the relationship between the educational level and the fertility rate reflected by it might be incidental. In order to clarify this issue further, an analysis is carried out of the relationship between the average number of children per female and the educational level on the basis of the vertical section of the fertility chain.

Table 1. Relation Between the Educational Level and Fertility Rate of Females During Their Childbearing Years

<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Fertility Rate of Females During Their Childbearing Years</u>	<u>Multipling Ratio</u>
Post-secondary	4.15	1.0
Senior high	6.39	1.5
Junior high	6.76	1.6
Elementary	8.61	2.1
Illiterate	9.44	2.3

II. Impact of Educational Level on the Average Number of Children Per Female

The average number of children per female at age 50 in 1981 during the survey was used as example, and the average number of children per female at age 35 within the same year was used as a contrast. As indicated in Table 2, the average number of children per female at age 50 and with a post-secondary education was 2.05. The number of children per female at the same age but with a secondary education was 2.85, which was 1.39 times that of a female with a post-secondary education. The number of children per female at age 50 and with a junior high school education was 3.74, which was 1.82 times that of a

female with a post-secondary education. The number of children per female at age 50 and with a elementary education was 4.80, which was 2.34 times that of a female at the same age but with a post-secondary education. The number of children per illiterate female at age 50 was 5.86, which was 2.86 times that of a female at the same age but with a post-secondary education. On the average, with an increase or decrease in a year's education, the number of children born decreased or increased by 0.1 to 0.3, thus indicating that the average number of children born to females with a high educational level was small and the average number of children born to females with a relatively low educational level was large. The range between the increasing and decreasing number of children was inversely proportional to the educational level. This was quite alike to the inversely proportional relationship between the fertility rate of females during their childbearing years and their educational level mentioned above.

Table 2. Relationship Between Average Number of Offspring Per Female and Women's Educational Level

Sector Educational Level	35 Years		50 Years	
	No. of Offspring	Multipling Ratio	No. of Offspring	Multipling Ratio
Post-secondary	1.57	1.00	2.05	1.00
Senior high	1.97	1.25	2.85	1.39
Junior high	2.78	1.77	3.74	1.82
Elementary	3.42	2.06	4.80	2.34
Illiterate	3.80	2.42	5.86	2.86

In 1981, among females at age 50, most of them were married in the 1950's. At that time, our nation had not stressed the launching of the work of family planning. The supplies of contraceptives were insufficient or inconvenient. When contraception failed and abortion became necessary, there were many restrictions (e.g., application for permission, etc.) Under such circumstances at that time, the issue of bearing children was mainly controlled by oneself. Therefore, the females of this age group had to be highly conscious in the implementation of family planning. In the 1970's, since the launching of the work of family planning was stressed, this group of females passed the age of 40, and their fertility peak had passed: most of the children who were to be born were born. Thus, their fertility situation was comparatively natural and was hardly influenced by the family planning policy. Consequently, the average number of children born to the females at age 50 in 1981 could better reflect the degree of their consciousness in family planning. There were marked differences among the number of children born to the females with various educational levels, thus indicating that education had a marked impact on birth control.

While the marriage and childbearing periods of the females at age 35 in 1981 were at their peaks, our nation started to stress the work of family planning. A general impact was generated as a result of the publicity and educational work launched widely and penetratingly by family planning, leading to an overall drop in the fertility rate of the whole society and shortening the differences among the number of children born to females during their childbearing years but with different educational levels (see Table 2). The force of family planning policy was thus reflected. However, there remained the relatively marked impact of the educational level on the number of children born to females of the 35-year-old age group.

III. Impact of the Educational Level of Females During Their Childbearing Years on Multiple Fertility Rate

Table 3. Impact of Educational Level on Multiple Fertility Rate

<u>Education Level</u>	<u>Multiple Fertility Rate (%)</u>	<u>Multipling Ratio</u>
Post-secondary	1.23	1.0
Senior high	3.41	2.8
Junior high	9.15	7.4
Elementary	26.75	21.7
Illiterate	40.19	32.7

As shown in Table 3, the respective multiple fertility rates of the illiterate females and the females with a post-secondary education during their childbearing years in 1981 were 40.19 and 1.23 percent. The multiple fertility rate of the former was 32.7 times that of the latter. The multiple fertility rate of the females during their childbearing years and with a elementary education was 26.75 percent, which was 21.7 times that of the females during their childbearing years and with a post-secondary education. The respective multiple fertility rates of females during their childbearing years and with a junior secondary and senior secondary education were 9.15 and 3.41 percent, which were 7.4 times and 2.8 times, respectively, that of the females during their childbearing years and with a post-secondary education. All these indicated that relative to the raising of the educational level of females during their childbearing years, the multiple fertility rate dropped, their relationship was inversely proportional to one another. One point should be noted: during their childbearing years, the multiple fertility rate of females with an elementary education and especially of illiterate females showed a leap in the increase. It further indicated that education and knowledge had an important impact on stopping multiple fertility. It reminded us that in order to control the population well, the educational quality of the population should be enhanced at the same time.

IV. Impact of the Females' Educational Levels on the Percentage of Those Obtaining the One-child Certificate During Their Childbearing Years

As indicated in Table 4, during their childbearing years, the females who obtained the one-child certificate made up 5.55 percent of the nation's total female population during their childbearing years in 1982. Among them, the percentage of females, with a junior secondary education and above, who obtained the certificate during their childbearing years ranked above the nation's average level. The percentage of females with a elementary education and the percentage of illiterate females who obtained their certificates during their childbearing years were below the nation's average level. Among the illiterate females during their childbearing years, only 3.02 percent of them obtained the one-child certificate. However, among the females with a post-secondary education, the proportion of females obtaining the one-child certificate reached 20.87 percent, which was 6.9 times the percentage of illiterate females obtaining the certificate. This shows that the educational level was proportional to the percentage of those who obtained the one-child certificate. It should be noted that the percentage of females with a post-secondary education who obtained the certificate during their childbearing years increased remarkably compared with the percentages of females with other educational levels who obtained the certificate during their childbearing years. This indicates the significant role played by education in the issue of bearing only one child. To raise the educational quality of the population will always effectively change their views on child birth.

Table 4. Relation Between the Percentage of Females Obtaining the One-child Certificate During Their Childbearing Years and Their Educational Level

<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>Percentage of Obtaining Certificate</u>	<u>Multipling Ratio</u>
Total	5.55	
Post-secondary	20.87	6.9
Senior high	7.85	2.6
Junior high	9.46	3.1
Elementary	4.85	1.6
Illiterate	3.02	1.0

Through the above analyses, the following preliminary views are suggested:

1. The indexes such as the female fertility rate during their childbearing years, the average number of children born to each female, the female multiple fertility rate during their childbearing years, the percentage obtaining the one-child certificate, etc., are closely related to the educational level of the females: they vary in a regular pattern according to the level of

education. The first three indexes are inversely proportional to the education level. The latter is proportional to the level of education.

2. Parallel to the control of population, the educational quality of the population should be greatly enhanced. They should complement one another and help each other forward. To raise continually the educational quality of the population will enable the birth-control process to take a more initiating role.

3. Aside from formulating positively the methods of family planning, educational methods should be formulated quickly. Elementary education should be popularized; illiteracy should be eliminated (especially among young females during their childbearing years); and higher and secondary education should be developed. To raise our population's educational quality is an immediate need in the construction of the four modernizations and is an important condition for implementing the fundamental state policy and carrying out the work of family planning well.

4. The publicity and educational work of encouraging the bearing of only one child and putting an end to multiple fertility should be focused on females (including their spouses) with an elementary education and on illiterate females. This accords completely with laying the focal point of the work of family planning in the rural areas.

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CSO: 4005/235

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY RECTIFICATION IN MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, ELECTRIC POWER

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 32, 6 Aug 84 pp 11-12

[Article by Yang Zhengwen [2799 2973 2429]: "On-the-spot Report on Party Rectification and Reform in the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power"]

[Text] in the latter half of June, when we were covering the leading committee of the Central Committee's party rectification work, we learned that the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power was carrying out party rectification work rather well. Through party rectification and the elimination of the influence of "leftist" thinking, they corrected the guiding thought of professional work and began to free themselves from the fetters of conventional habits, taking new steps forward in reform.

Hesitating To Move Forward

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, things have developed rather rapidly. Party organizations in the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power felt more and more that their work was not fitting the needs of the developing situations. The 12th Party Congress put forth the general objective of achieving two turnovers in the economy, and party organs in the ministry gave wholehearted support. But they also felt that in concrete terms the pressures this brought to bear on electric power and water resources was especially great. Their chief worry was whether electric power could keep up with a quadrupling of industrial and agricultural output. In order for industry and agriculture to achieve the overall goal, there must be definite flood control guarantees and water resource guarantees. But in recent years, water resource funds have been slashed a great deal. A channel for a benign cycle of funding has not yet been solved. Water resource maintenance and simple reproduction are both very difficult, not to mention continued development. When this heap of difficult problems was placed before us, for a considerable period of time people hesitated, were anxious and stymied.

In the past the leading party groups in the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power focused primarily on the state plan, hoping the Central Committee would increase investment in water resources and electric power. As a result they have already presented their opinions many times over in meetings convened by the Central Committee and also have written a number of reports. Last autumn on the eve of party rectification, they again wrote two reports

to the Central Committee elaborating on their viewpoints. Comrade Hu Yaobang [5170 5069 6721] in his written comments on the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power's "Report on Raising the Proportion of Investment in Electric Power Construction" stated that the problem of developing electric power construction calls for two essays, both of equal importance. One is on raising the proportion of investment in electric power construction; this must be seriously considered by the State Planning Commission. The other should be done by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power. "If the expenditure these few years to construct two power stations could be used to build three, or the expenditure for three could be used to build four, then wouldn't this be the equivalent of a one-third or one-fourth increase in investment?" This comment by Comrade Hu Yaobang greatly aroused leading party groups in the ministry and inspired a turn for the better. They began to explore strategies of restructuring.

Searching Out the "Root Cause of the Disease"

Wang Qiang [3769 1730], the responsible person of the Office of Organizational Reform in the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, told us that when the Ministry was in the midst of exploring how to write "The Second Essay," party rectification began. Broad numbers of party members and masses placed ardent expectations on the ministry's leading party groups. Through party rectification, members of leading groups in the ministry deepened their knowledge and progressively improved by means of study, comparison and examination, and by carrying out criticism and self-criticism. To begin with, leading party groups in the ministry did comparison and examinations at enlarged meetings, and after listening, everyone was mainly satisfied with the measures for rectification. Following that the leading party groups moved on by soliciting and listening to opinions; then by studying the report on government work by Comrade Zhao Ziyang [6392 4793 7122] and related articles on reform, by integrating the opinions of the masses and by doing comparisons and examinations, they found the "root cause of the disease" among the leading party groups in the ministry: the root cause of the hesitation to move forward and of little change in professional work at the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power lies in not having completely freed themselves from a "leftist" frame of mind.

"In what place does 'leftist' thinking of the past show up?"

Comrade Wang Qiang answered saying that after party organizations discussed this repeatedly, they thought it mainly showed up in the following ways: one is by not truly shifting water conservancy and electric power work onto the track of raising economic results and in not studying the use of smaller amounts of investment to achieve even higher economic results. Second is that reform work did not stick to the general orientation. Funds for water conservancy and electric power are insufficient, technology is backward and economic results are not high. Originally, opening up to the outside and enlivening domestic concerns should have been stressed and fundamental reforms carried out to find outlets. But these two facets of work were very poorly done. With respect to the importation of foreign technology and funding, there was a surplus of prudence and not enough boldness; with respect to enlivening

things at home, there was no broadening of policies to arouse enthusiasm in all areas of work; and there was also no resolution of the problem of "eating out of the same big pot." There was no distinction between good and bad administration of water resources. Poor administrators were parasites on the state. In this way, many places created new burdens on the state with each newly constructed water conservancy project. Third was in not implementing well the party policy on intellectuals. Many areas did not bring into full play the function of the intelligentsia. Some old units had an overabundance of technical personnel while some newer units lacked technical personnel. The problem of "seniority over qualifications" existed in evaluating titles of high level posts. Some units wanted to create working conditions for the intellectuals but there was no way to implement them because of the obstacle of egalitarian thinking.

Having found the root cause of the disease, we also have the "prescription for the cure."

Coming Out of the Alley

Reporters interviewed the Vice Minister Comrade Li Boning [2621 0130 1380]. Li Boning stated brightly: "Guiding thought has been freed from the fetters of 'leftist' ideology and has suddenly seen the light. At present, what the people are diligently exploring is a new pathway for China to try socialism to manage water resources and electric power."

Vice Minister Li said: the party committee of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power has in the process of party rectification clarified mainly the following key guiding thoughts:

--to break out of the traditional method of singular control over management developed over several decades, rationally solving the conflict between unified control and management and individual initiative in using electricity;

--to break out of the tradition over the past several decades of no clearcut economic responsibility system; linking up the economic benefits of related units participating in construction with investment results, bringing about an internal motive force to select the optimum plans, to guarantee quality, to lower manufacturing costs and reduce the time limits on projects;

--to break out of the tradition over the past several decades of complete reliance on state subsidies; enabling the management of water conservancy projects to develop as quickly as possible toward an enterprise orientation and socialization, enabling already completed water conservancy projects to achieve the motive power to be self-supporting and innovative.

--breaking out of the tradition of being closed off from the rest of the world, diligently opening up a new phase of economic and technical cooperation with foreigners. We must work hard to attract foreign investment and import technology for key projects on the Changjiang River at the Three Gorges and at Xiaolangdi on the Yellow River involving reversal of waterflow from south to north, nuclear power plants, ultrahigh voltage electric power transmission,

giant generating units for thermal power and so forth, as well as for the southwestern areas where water resource and electric power development is very difficult, and with respect to such new technologies as sprinkling irrigation and droplet irrigation, and also for coastal cities opening up which lack water and power resources.

--ministry organs should break out of the habit developed over a long period of "lack of central control over large affairs but sniffling control over small affairs," and vigorously relax authority and simplify policies, enlivening the grass-roots levels.

Vice Minister Li also told reporters that in accordance with the aforementioned guiding thoughts, the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, during the period of party rectification carried out experiments at reform as to how to raise economic results "to write the second essay." The Yunnan Lubuge hydroelectric station tunneling work has carried on international invitations for bids. The Zhejiang Province Shitang hydroelectric power station was designed and built by units directly under the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power. The original budgetary estimate was 170 million yuan. After facing the objections raised by the Zhejiang Provincial Bureau of Water Resources and Electric Power, the current preliminary budgetary estimates were reduced to 140 million yuan, and it is likely that there is additional potential here.

By going through these attempts at reform, the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power has broadened its horizons. This has led them to the understanding that only through reform is there a future, is there economic results, is there construction speed. Some party cadres in commenting on the ministry's party group rectification work used this analogy: the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power has walked out of the alley!

Striding Forward

When the interview with Vice Minister Li Boning concluded, he took a document out of his office desk and distributed this to the reporters saying: "This is the outline of the report which the Ministry party committee is preparing to present to the Central Committee. It has already been collectively discussed by the ministry party committee and at enlarged committee meetings and has been completely revised three times in writing by Comrade Qian Zhengying [6929 2973 5391]. You may review it."

After reading it over and over, I felt that the vigorous developmental process undertaken by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power to "purge 'leftist' influence and take steps to reform" appeared vividly in writing. It also told us that the ministry party committee is now in the process of stressing the following reform measures and experiments at reform?

Foremost is encouraging and supporting the amassing of funds to manage electric power. The Huadong electric power network encompassing the provinces of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui and Shanghai Municipality plans to amass 1.5 to 2 billion yuan and increase installed capacity by 1 to 2 million kilowatts outside of the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." In order to encourage and support local

electric power works and all avenues of electric power work, the state is implementing principles as to who constructs, who uses and who manages, with respect to new construction of small-scale hydroelectric work, thermal electric works and electric power networks. The Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power will in no way encroach upon their rights and interests. With respect to small-scale hydroelectric and thermal electric works and small electric power networks already accepted by higher authorities, they will all solve problems as appropriate according to the above-mentioned principles.

Secondly, basic construction work is in the process of making great efforts to promote investment contracts, invitations for tender bidding and wage contracts.

Third is that water resource management is developing toward an enterprise orientation and socialization. Under specific conditions, units may now become enterprises. If they do not meet the qualifications, they may retain the basic nature of their businesses and strengthen financial management. Water resource management projects should step by step move away from separate management to joint management within the river basins or regions and organize irrigation service corporations, sprinkling irrigation corporations and corporations to handle overall management, and so forth.

At the end of the interview, when the reporters were taking leave, Comrade Li Boning said with a deep sigh: "There is still a great deal of work to be done to purge 'leftist' influence. In some comrades there is still a lot of restrictive thinking and many fetters and shackles in the system and in ways of doing things which have developed over a long period. These visible and invisible tight cuffs bind people's hands and feet. To reform, we must break through all this with force. The party committee of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power is in the process of deeply arousing the masses, of requiring all corporations, bureaus and units directly beneath them to diligently organize party members to study Document No 9 of the Central Committee and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report as well as the Central Committee and State Council documents related to economic reform in order to grasp the essence of these documents, thereby enabling us on the basis of ideological unanimity to undergo thorough-going examination and study, set forth a plan for the reform of basic units and carry it out in the spirit of rectification and reform step by step."

We extend our wishes in advance to the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power as they seek through reform to create a new phase in water resource and electric power professional work.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHANGE SWEEPS CHINA'S INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 12 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Mark Pearson]

[Text]

POSITION vacant:
Teachers college principal.
Location: China. Salary:
\$A85 per month. Or perhaps
you would prefer a teaching
job at about \$A40 per month?

The wages might not sound
much to Australian academics,
but they are an important
part of the reform of higher
education in China.

The days of the egalitarian
"iron rice bowl" of the Cul-
tural Revolution have ended.
The free enterprise principle
of reward for effort is being
applied throughout Chinese
society — and tertiary institu-
tions are starting to feel it.

Universities and colleges are
being given the right of hire
and fire.

Under Chairman Mao,
teachers and staff were assig-
ned by the state. As long as
they were law-abiding they
kept their jobs.

This led to some ridiculous
staff-student ratios: In 1980
the Jiaotong University in
Shanghai had 5000 students
and 4300 teachers. Any pay in-
creases were universal so
there was no financial incen-
tive for promotion.

Now universities are being
given the power to employ,
promote and transfer staff ac-
cording to their efforts and
abilities.

Associate professors at Jiao-
tong University used to earn
the equivalent of \$A55 a
month. Now the salaries range
from about \$A60 to \$A80, de-

pending on enthusiasm and
aptitude of each professor.

Formerly, the university au-
thorities were responsible for
organising teaching, but a new
management system gives fac-
ulty heads the right to draw
up their own teaching plans,
the right to organise teachers
to compile or select teaching
materials and to establish
study groups in new disci-
plines within the department.

Now teachers can even ac-
cept work outside the universi-
ties as long as they continue to
do their jobs well. The benefits
of modernisation have been
extended to the students, too.
At the Jiaotong University,
seniors with an A average
have been exempted from tak-
ing qualifying examinations
if they wish to become post-
graduate students.

The university asked for sug-
gestions for reform from the
students, and received about
400 letters. Now students have
been given more freedom in
selecting courses. Top stu-
dents are allowed to attend
lectures not offered in their
major or grade.

At graduation a student is
granted a diploma of excellency
or a diploma of passing,
depending on his or her re-
sults — an elitism frowned
upon previously.

Shanghai's Fudan Univer-
sity has traditionally been
slower than Jiaotong to un-
dergo institutional change.

But according to its vice-
director of journalism, Hu
Zhijia, the enthusiasm to

modernise has started to have
its effects there.

Curricula and staff roles are
under thorough review, with
the aim to increase both the
quality and quantity of gradu-
ates. But for Fudan, most
avenues of potential reform
are still controlled by the
State Ministry of Education.

Premier Deng Xiaoping's
drive to modernise China
through education is nowhere
more obvious than in the
teacher colleges. The training
of teachers has been given
high priority and Shanghai
Teachers College is one in-
stitution to feel the impact of
increased demand.

There are 6100 students at
the college and the enrolment
is expected to rise to 8000 by
1990. In addition, 500 teachers
attend in-service courses there
each year.

Although 30 years old, the
college has had to be rebuilt
over the past six years. During
the Cultural Revolution, it
virtually disappeared in an
amalgamation.

The chief of the college's for-
eign office, Mr Chen Hufang,
said the institution's restora-
tion in 1978 meant the total re-
organisation of its functions.

Teaching programs had to be
re-drawn, teachers had to be
graded and accommodation
for faculties and students had
to be rebuilt.

In 1982, the reform of the col-
lege's administrative system
began. Work roles were clar-
ified and bonuses were intro-
duced to arouse initiative.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY URGES YOUTH TO ENGAGE IN SELF-STUDY

OW091217 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "Let More Young People Become Qualified Personnel Through Self-Study"]

[Text] The second national meeting of young people to exchange experience in self-study has opened in Beijing. We wish the meeting success and extend our high regard to millions of young people in the country who are engaged in self-study.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party and government organizations at various levels have been implementing the party Central Committee's correct policy of respecting knowledge and talented people. Large numbers of employed young people or those seeking employment throughout the country have since been engaged in self-study. Thus becoming qualified personnel through self-study has quickly developed into a trend of the times. In the country there are now 25 million young people who persist in self-study year in and year out, and 750,000 of them have taken examinations for qualifying themselves as college graduates this year. Those young people who have acquired knowledge through self-study are applying what they have learned in the modernization drive, contributing to the prosperity of the motherland. They will play an increasingly important role in the future.

Self-study is an important way for young people to become qualified personnel. It is the duty of society as a whole to support them to do so. Young people want to do well in self-study, which is conducive to raising the scientific and cultural level of the nation and promoting the development of our socialist material and spiritual civilization. This is a matter of great importance which has a bearing on the four modernizations of our country and the cultural quality of the Chinese nation in the 21st century. On the basis of the achievements already made, we should effectively solve problems in young people's self-study in order to create more favorable conditions for them in this regard.

The decision adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee explicitly points out that the question of talented people is the key to the success or failure of the reform of our country's economic structure.

Historic changes require us to have thousands upon thousands of scientists, engineers, and other specialized personnel and train the most advanced representatives of the forces of production of our time. In addition to those attending schools for professional training, a large number of other young people should become qualified personnel through self-study. Young comrades should clearly understand their historic mission and take pains to study culture, technology, economics, management, and all other kinds of knowledge to increase their creative abilities so that they will be able to become educated pioneers and devote their youth to the prosperity of the Chinese nation.

CSO: 4005/368

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIGNIFICANCE OF TEACHER'S EDUCATION STRESSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Liu Da [0491 6671], member of the Educational and Cultural Defense Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary chairman of Qing Hua University: "The Key to Popularizing and Enhancing Elementary and Secondary Education Is To Run Teacher's Education Successfully"]

[Text] The Strategic Status of Education and the Present Situation of Elementary and Secondary Education

Education is the foundation of the implementation of our nation's four modernizations. The strategic status of education plays a significant role in the national economy of the state, and a rapid development and reform of education become necessary. I believe that the investment in intellectual enterprises, on the surface, might affect economic construction; however, from a long-range point of view, it accelerates economic construction. As the Chinese idiom says, "It takes 10 years to grow trees, but 100 to rear people," meaning that the role and impact of rearing the people will be much more long lasting.

As viewed from the whole educational system, elementary and secondary education is the basis of education, and the education of teachers at all levels is the key to popularizing education and enhancing the quality of education. In particular, under the current condition that the political quality of our nation's contingent of teachers at all levels is very poor, it is especially significant to run the education of teachers successfully. Last year, while traveling from North China to South China, I visited more than 80 elementary and secondary schools and talked to some comrades who were concerned about education and about the problems of the elementary and secondary schools. There were insufficient school buildings and teaching materials in the elementary and secondary schools. Most of the schools actually did not have the required teaching materials. However, the most glaring problem was that the level of the teachers was too low: this is a fatal problem. If the educational reform did not proceed from and stress such a basic link, there would be no real educational reform at all. Last year, during the First Session of the Sixth People's Congress, the delegation of Zhejiang Province put forward the legislative motion to popularize elementary education. Some of the examples about the teachers' levels

given by them amazed me. In my mind, Zhejiang was one of the provinces which historically ran the most developed elementary and secondary education in the nation. Then I went to investigate a subprovincial administrative region in Zhejiang. I found out that about 50 percent of the elementary school teachers in some prefectures failed in an examination based on the textbooks taught by them. Luckily, the department of education and administration of Zhejiang Province treated this matter very seriously. At present, the teachers, who have several years of teaching experience and who teach in the schools run by the localities, are trained in the teacher training school.

The Training of Qualified Teachers Is the Basic Policy of Educational Reform

I consider that the current reform of education must first stress universal education and the raising of the quality of elementary and secondary education. The key is improving the quality of the elementary and secondary education lies in the issue of the teacher's qualifications. Therefore, it is necessary to run a large number of teacher training schools. Every prefecture, according to its condition, runs a certain number of teacher training schools. The teacher training school's general duties, aside from training qualified new elementary and secondary school teachers, are to train and enhance the level of teachers. The teachers are released from work for 2 to 3 years of study; those teachers who were not qualified will become better elementary and secondary school teachers. Those teachers who have actual teaching experience can further their knowledge and better themselves. Therein lies an administrative issue: during their studies, the teachers' salaries cannot be deducted, and no school fees should be charged. Otherwise, even if there are teacher training schools, there will be no enrollment of students, and there will be no way to train them and improve their level. The comrades who are responsible for the planning of the county should base their judgments on the actual situation of their county. In recent years, great efforts have been made in the training and improvement of the contingent, which is composed of over 6 million elementary and secondary school teachers. It is expected that the education and teaching level of the county's elementary and secondary school teachers could be upgraded to those of the teacher training school or teacher training college before 1990. This is the basic policy for universal education and the improvement of the educational level. It is a significant basic construction; otherwise, the historical mission to popularize education and to enhance the educational level could not be achieved.

The present "three percentages" (entrance percentage, percentage of those who pass and percentage of number of graduates), which are used to assess the proficiency of elementary education, appear to be very high and reflect good results in the statistical table. Actually, they are exaggerated. During the investigation, I found out that the number of elementary school graduates of some production teams was large; however, not even one accountant could be found, thus indicating that this kind of percentage of those who pass was not realistic.

Quantitatively, the secondary education has shown great development; however, the teachers are not of a uniform level. The number of teachers graduating from universities and colleges is small. The number of teachers who graduate from teacher training schools and teach in senior high schools is relatively large. Like Beijing in the past, the qualifications of the teachers were not considered. The blind practice of popularizing senior high school education should not be repeated. The education and administration department of the central authorities should engage in the principled planning of regulating senior high school education. General senior high school education should be transformed massively into vocational senior high education and teacher education. In order to upgrade the level of teachers in the senior high schools, it is necessary to assign all the graduates from the normal universities and the teacher training colleges of the nation to teach in secondary schools; other professions and units cannot hold them. At present, the number of graduates being held or assigned to other professions remains large. Such a situation should be stopped and should be stipulated in explicit terms. Additionally, efforts should be made to enhance the level of teachers in the senior high schools to the university or college level before 1990. If the number of graduates from normal universities is scarce, a decision must be made to select a certain number of graduates from the comprehensive universities or even from professional training colleges to teach in the senior high schools. The qualifications of the teachers form the basis of education. If this foundation is not well laid, it will affect the major plans in 100 years.

The Key to Enhancing the Teacher's Status and to Developing Education Relies on the Attention Paid to the Educational Work by the Leading Cadres at All Levels

Currently, some middle-aged and young comrades are unwilling to devote themselves to such honorable educational work. Partly, it is due to their negative thinking, but the fact can be related to the society's negligence of education and of the intellectuals. They have encountered many unsolved problems, and remuneration is one of the major problems. The remuneration of teachers, under the situation of allowable conditions, should be gradually improved. The remuneration of teachers in the secondary schools and colleges in the outlying districts should be largely improved. As long as the localities are willing to pay and do not depend on the nation for money, their salaries can be determined by the localities themselves. There should be no limit to the salary ceilings so as to attract groups of intellectuals to go and work over there, and the border areas can be developed as quickly as possible.

I have to specify the salaries and the living conditions of the elementary school teachers teaching in the rural areas and market towns. Their remuneration is low, and housing is a problem. Uneven economic development, certainly, has led to such a problem, but based on the situation that I have come across, the major question is, ideologically, whether education is regarded as important or not. In the rural areas, the average income per person in some production teams is less than 100 yuan; however, their elementary schools are run efficiently, and the teachers' living conditions

have been suitably arranged. On the contrary, the average income per person in some production teams is above 200 yuan, but the teachers' living conditions have not been suitably arranged, and the elementary school buildings are dilapidated. Any unit can seize the land and buildings of the elementary schools. According to my understanding, over half the elementary schools in the urban areas do not have a playground. Most city plans reserve no construction areas for building elementary and secondary schools. Quite a number of the elementary school's territories are squeezed among high buildings: their school areas are contracting. Some of them do not have enough sunlight; the distance between the lavatory and the classroom is less than 10 meters, and the areas of the lavatories are very small. All these indicate fully whether those leading cadres at all levels have realized the significant role played by knowledge and the intellectuals and whether the significance of education development has been resolved on the basis of ideological understanding. This is the crux of the matter.

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CSO: 4005/230

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROBLEMS OF CHINA'S ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 27 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Article by Zhou Jinyi [0719 6885 4135] and Xia Lunqin [1115 0243 0530]:
"Paying Attention to Education and Respecting Teacher Is the Tendency in
Historical Development"]

[Text] During his meeting with some of the elementary school principals from various places on 21 November, Minister of Education He Dongchang pointed out that education should receive attention and teachers should be respected, and that this is the tendency in historical development which cannot be changed by people's will. Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping's personal engagement in educational, scientific and technological work, and since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there has been a big change in the people's view of education, especially elementary school education, and future changes will only be on the good side. We must have sufficient confidence in this point. He Dongchang highly praised the spirit of the leadership comrades of Anyang Municipality of Henan Province in according high attention and good courtesy to this seminar for elementary school principals.

He Dongchang stressed that the function of teachers is the key to elementary school education, and elementary school principals not only should do a good job in management but should also be exemplary teachers. Qualified teachers and principals must be kept stable. Workers in educational theory must pay great attention to learning from the large number of comrades who have made contributions in practical work. He urged the audience to work hard in making a new contribution to the reform of education and tutoring.

He Dongchang said that the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee pointed out that with the reform in the economic setup, the educational setup must also be reformed. He emphasized that the current reform in the educational setup should start with the revelation of the shortcoming of the disconnection between education and the four modernizations construction, which is "the three directions." He cited, for example, that the wrong tendency of unilaterally going after the percentage of students entering schools of the higher level is not only considerably serious in the middle and elementary schools but has also spread to the kindergartens. Without wrecking this "magic hoop," the harm will be great,

and the reform in education and tutoring can hardly be carried out. He pointed out that some shortcomings and even serious shortcomings exist in the current educational ideology, the substance and methods of tutoring and the methods of examination. In areas where junior middle schools exist, we should try to reform the methods of admitting students into junior middle schools in order to create favorable environments for the educational reform in the elementary schools. He stated that the current elementary school students are the talents in construction in the 21st century and that attention must be paid to their physical health and ideological moral character. A person's entry into elementary school is the important period of his intellectual development. The tutoring method of inculcation, which makes the students recite, and the educational method of making the students the overcautious "young adult" contradict the age and psychological characteristics of young children, restrict the development of their wisdom and do not suit the needs of the future. He asked that elementary school students be "emancipated" from the high pressure of a heavy schoolwork load in order that the children take the initiative to develop a lively interest in all respects. We absolutely should not educate our children in the ways parents have taught their children during the feudal society and should let them have ample time to play and to engage in extracurricular activities.

On the unreasonableness of the educational setup, He Dongchang stated that the serious imbalance in the ratio between vocational technical education below the vocational middle school level and schools of higher learning has created waste and inefficiency in talent due to the people's insufficient recognition of the important functions of vocational technical education. This is the legacy bequeathed by the historical factor of meager development in the modern industry, agriculture and commerce of the old China, when education was merely considered an ordinary education, meaning attendance at an ordinary university. As proved by the experience of the developed nations of the world, without the attention and development that are due vocational technical education, the four modernizations construction can hardly be realized. It is hoped that starting from elementary school, ideological education in this respect will be carried out.

On the reform of the managerial setup of middle and elementary schools being carried out in various places, He Dongchang pointed out that we must conquer equalitarianism in distribution and alleviate the unnecessary burden on school principals and teachers in charge of a class. The positive attitude of all quarters in operating schools must be mobilized. While the managerial setup should be reformed, we should encourage, through the reform, qualified teachers and those teachers who are up to standard after having been trained to remain permanently in their middle and elementary school teaching work instead of advising them to move around. A qualified principal should be a specialized talent of comparatively broad knowledge, with a good ideology and morals, who is loyal to the people's educational enterprise, is familiar with educational laws and knows school management. This kind of principal should be made stable, and adjustments should only be made to those people not suitable to be school principals. After all, middle and elementary school education has its own characteristics to which the ways of other

professions or CPC and governmental organs should not apply, and it is also different from university education. He Dongchang stressed that raising the social status of school teachers needs not only the gradual improvement of their material remuneration but also spiritual encouragement and the political remuneration they deserve. Only in this way can we stabilize our middle and elementary school teacher contingent.

The more than 70 elementary school principals who participated in the meeting came to sightsee and study in Beijing after having attended the elementary school principal seminar in Anyang, Henan, which was sponsored by the School Administration Research Society of the Chinese Institute of Education. The leadership of the departments of elementary school education, normal school education and the executive office of the Ministry of Education also attended the meeting and listened to the opinions and suggestions of the school principals on the current educational reform.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SECOND NATIONAL MEETING ON SELF-TAUGHT YOUTHS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Tang Xun [0781 2485]: "25 Million Self-taught Youths in China"]

[Text] With the development of our country's political, economic and other enterprises within recent years, the number of our country's self-taught youths is steadily on the increase. According to partial statistics, the current number of youths permanently insisting on self-education is more than 25 million. The figures provided by the five cities of Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing, Nanking and Wuhan reveal that the number of self-taught youths in these cities is more than 40 percent of the youths not in school. Many of them have obtained satisfactory achievements in different courses and different professions, and some of them have become assistant professors, engineers, technicians and agronomists, while others have become managers, factory chiefs and ship captains.

Within the last year, various types of grants-in-aid also flourish to create favorable self-education conditions for the vast number of youths. The establishment of the self-education system of higher education has propelled the development of self-education activities. At present, a self-taught higher education examination is being carried out in 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and more than 700,000 participated in the examination this year. Various kinds of self-education universities, publications universities and correspondence universities continue to appear. Self-education inquiry stations, self-education guidance stations and correspondence centers have also been established in Beijing, Shanghai and Kirin. Self-taught youth award funds have been established in the provinces of Hebei, Hunan and Sichuan to formulate the measures for encouraging self-taught youths into becoming talents. Their activities are warmly supported and aided by many factories, mines and organs. Many scientists, scholars and professors especially have become the good teacher-friends of youths by willingly becoming the "human ladder" to pass without reservation their knowledge to the youths.

To encourage self-education and to open up a new situation in grants-in-aid, the CPC Youth Corps central committee, the Chinese Association of Scientists and the Ministry of Education on 7 December jointly sponsored the second all-China meeting on the exchange of youth self-education experiences. The 29 delegates to the meeting came from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and 188 self-taught youths and 10 grant-in-aid units will be commended and awarded at the meeting.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BUILDING OF ENTERPRISE LEADING GROUPS DISCUSSED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMI-MONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 21, 10 Nov 84 p 31-33

[Article by Political Editing Office of BAN YUE TAN: "Question and Answers on the Building of Enterprise Leading Groups"]

[Text] Recently, Secretary Hou Bu [0186 5943] of the Central Secretariat and Director Qiao Shi [0829 4258] of the Central Organization Department made important statements on the building of enterprise leading groups. The following questions and answers are the excerpts on some of the issues.

[Question] Why must we accelerate the "four-requirement" program of the enterprise leading groups?

[Answer] After more than 2 years of consolidation, the age and educational structures of the enterprise leading groups have improved, and the appearance of the enterprises greatly transformed. However, the current conditions of the leading groups are still not geared to the new situation of China's economic development and the challenge of the world technological revolution. Therefore, we must continue to improve their age and professional structures, raise their educational level, and bring their quality to a new height, especially those of the key industries.

[Question] What is the focal point in the building of enterprise leading groups?

[Answer] The focal point is on the over 3,000 large and medium-sized enterprises, because their total output value constitutes 45 percent and their total amount of taxes and profit turned over to the government 50 percent of those of all enterprises in the country, and they occupy decisive positions in the national economy. As their responsibilities in China's economic construction are heavy and their impact great, their leading groups should first be properly built.

[Question] What standards should be reached in the building of enterprise leading groups?

[Answer] In terms of the large and medium-sized key enterprises, there are five standards: (1) sound political quality, strong party spirit, dedication,

democratic style, impartiality and integrity, internal unity and ability to launch criticisms and self-criticisms; (2) understanding the party's policies, creatively implementing them in production and operation in conjunction with the practical conditions of the enterprises, courageous in reform, able to initiate a new phase, and continuously making new contributions to the state; (3) possessing a fairly high educational level and necessary professional knowledge, and ability to manage modern enterprises; (4) relatively young, capable, energetic, stepped age structure, and able to achieve the continuity and stability of the leading groups; (5) competent in performing ideological and political work in connection with productive tasks and in promoting simultaneously the two civilizations.

The small enterprises must also select and promote their leaders according to the criterion of the "four requirements," but they must start from reality and refrain from indiscriminately copying the demands on the leading groups of the large and medium-sized enterprises and from progressively decreasing the age levels of the cadres level by level.

[Question] Should there be transitional groups? Should there be advisers?

[Answer] There should not longer be any transition or accommodation and consideration, because it will be unfavorable to initiating a new phase. Nor will there be advisers in the future. All current advisers over 60 years of age should be retired, and the new groups should freely perform their work.

[Question] In cadre promotion, beside academic background, should attention be given to actual work ability?

[Answer] In selecting and promoting enterprise leaders, we must stress academic background, because it is an important criterion to measure the educational and professional levels, but we must also give attention to real ability and learning, organizational and leading abilities, and operation and management skills. The superior cadres who studied on their own and became accomplished should be given serious attention and promoted. We should fully develop the effect of those among the current enterprise leaders who have been promoted from the ranks of skilled workers, possess practical experiences, and have actually reached college level through their own effort in studying. In the past, some units selected and promoted comrades with fairly high educational and professional levels but without practical organizational and leadership skills. As a result, they had difficulty in performing their duties. This situation must be avoided as much as possible.

[Question] What is the key point in building the enterprise leading groups?

[Answer] The key point remains the selection of large groups of superior young intellectuals for leadership work in enterprises, and especially those around 40 years of age should be given important responsibilities. Mostly college or professional school graduates a few years prior to or in the early stage of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and in the prime of their lives, these cadres, as a whole, have a fairly good ideological basis, a relatively solid cultural and scientific foundation and rather abundant practical experience.

[Question] In promoting cadres who are courageous in opening new grounds and making innovations, what are the things requiring attention?

[Answer] As long as their main aspect is good, we should boldly employ and enthusiastically help them, and fully develop their strong points. We should not demand perfection or dampen their valuable spirit of reform and innovation. The enterprises must, under the premise of upholding the four basic principles, accurately select those with the most ability to help the enterprise obtain the maximum economic results and make the greatest contributions to the state, assign them important posts and promote them to do leadership work. Comrades who have failed to open up a new phase over a long period of time should be suitably readjusted.

[Question] How should the old comrades treat the young ones?

[Answer] As proved by numerous facts, as long as the young cadres are accurately selected and possess leadership ability and the courage to handle matters, they will rapidly improve production, open up a new phase and make contributions. Demanding strictly of themselves and following the mass line, they will, with the support of the old comrades and the higher level, rapidly win the trust and respect of the workers. The old comrades mainly must pass on the party's fine styles out against violations of the party's style and discipline, and enthusiastically support and encourage the new cadres to boldly handle and decide issues.

[Question] What are the criterions in determining the quality of the readjustment of the enterprise leading groups?

[Answer] Whether the enterprise leading groups are successfully readjusted must be determined in practice, and the ultimate test is whether production has improved, whether the economic results have enhanced and whether a new phase has been opened.

[Question] What are the advantages of the plant chief responsibility system?

[Answer] The plant chief responsibility system is a momentous reform to abolish the life tenure of cadres and enable them to accept higher or lower posts and an important measure to guarantee the youth and vitality of the cadre contingent. Practice has proved that the results are good. Beginning next year, it will be first introduced in the more than 3,000 state-owned key enterprises throughout the country and gradually expanded thereafter.

[Question] What is the focus of the enterprise cadre work under the new situation?

[Answer] We must stress the solution of three problems: (1) There must be a change in the guiding ideology. In organization work, we must start from the party's general line and general goal, give earnest attention to the work on economic and scientific and technical cadres, and conscientiously correct the long-standing situation where the organization branch is unfamiliar with the economic cadres. (2) We must transfer from the enterprises and

scientific research organs to the organization branch superior young cadres who are familiar with economic work, possess a fairly high educational level and are suitable for organizational work, in order to change the personnel structure. (3) Those of the organization branch must frequently visit the plants and mines, investigate and study, broaden their fields of vision, familiarize themselves with the conditions of the cadres, show an interest in them, help them solve their practical problems and serve the economic branch.

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CSO: 4005/301

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGDONG HOSTS NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RAISING CHILDREN

HK071010 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] According to GUANGZHOU RIBAO, China's Center for the Development of Children of the National Women's Federation yesterday held its opening ceremony at a meeting at (Zhudao) Hall of the provincial CPC committee. The subject of discussion at the meeting was to exchange experiences in bringing up children in a scientific way. More than 200 people attended the meeting, including cadres from 29 provinces, cities and autonomous regions in charge of bringing up children; as well as experts and professors in the fields of child psychology, education, nutrition and health care. Also present were Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Huang Ganying, vice chairman of the National Women's Federation; and responsible persons of the Public Health Ministry, Education Ministry and other ministries.

At present many places in China have a rather low level of knowledge on bringing up children in a scientific way. Some places have rather high death rates among infants and high birth rates of deformed babies. Many young couples still lack knowledge on bringing up children in a scientific way.

This meeting will further propagate and publicize knowledge on bringing up children in a scientific way, and will help the masses acquire a deeper understanding on the importance of bringing up children in a scientific way so that we can foster and educate well China's 330 million children who are below 14 years of age and help them grow in a healthy way.

At the meeting, Ren Zhongyi stated: The convocation of the national meeting on exchanging experiences in bringing up children in a scientific way in Guangzhou has provided us a rare chance for studying. The public health departments, education departments and other departments concerned must study it well and seriously improve their work. They must heighten the province's level of knowledge in bringing up children in a scientific way.

CSO: 4005/368

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL FORUM DISCUSSES REFORM OF RADIO, TV NEWS

HK121438 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] The national forum held by the Ministry of Radio and Television on reform of radio and television newscasts ended in Xian yesterday afternoon.

At the forum, Comrade Jin Zhao, adviser to the Ministry of Radio and Television, said that properly propagating and reporting reform of the economic structure is the main subject for our radio and television newscasts, and conducting in-depth investigations and studies is the way to fulfill this task.

All the participating comrades held heated discussions on how best to propagate reform of the economic structure and how to reform radio and television newscasts. They produced many valuable suggestions.

Yesterday afternoon, Comrade Jin Zhao said at the forum that radio and television programs must treat the publicity of reform of the economic structure as a main task and serve the development of the productive forces. While studying and propagating the decision of the CPC Central Committee, radio and television workers must go deep into grassroots units and reality to conduct investigations and research, and must use their brains to ponder problems. Radio and Television programs must adhere to the practice of seeking truth from facts, and avoid such defects as one-sidedness and formalism.

While speaking on the necessity and urgency of reforming radio and television newscasts, Comrade Jing Zhao said that radio and television programs must treat newscasts as their main concern and develop them as a priority. Effective measures must be taken to gradually build a powerful and modern news network.

CSO: 4005/368

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE ON NEW LITERARY CHALLENGES

HK120851 Beijing ZHONGGUOXINWEN SHE in Chinese 0040 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Report: "Qin Mu Says That Chinese Literature Is Facing New Challenges"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 12 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Qin Mu, a returned Overseas Chinese writer known as a "talented writer of prose," recently spoke to a number of middle-aged and young writers in Guangzhou, revealing the present difficult position of literature on the mainland. Last year, after being discharged from hospital following his recovery, he travelled extensively north and south, and talked with old and new friends in the literature field in various provinces and cities. He is well informed about the present situation.

In his speech entitled the "New Challenges Facing Literature," Qin Mu said: The fact that the increase in the sales volume of literary magazines and books is restricted, or even drops is the present worldwide phenomenon. There are dozens of magazines in China with a circulation exceeding 1,000,000 but none of them is a purely literary magazine. Some important magazines such as DANGDAI, SHOUHUO and others only have a circulation of several hundred thousand. Literary magazines in various provinces are also puzzled by the question of a steady drop of circulation. Some of them only have a circulation of 8,000 to 9,000.

He mentioned some peculiar phenomena in the publication and circulation of magazines:

1. The circulation of some magazine published by cities exceeds that of magazines published by provinces. In various provincial capitals, the circulation of magazines run by federations of literature and art circles of the cities concerned is greater than the circulation of the magazines run by provincial federations of literature and art circles. The circulation of XUAXI run by Guiyang City is greater than that of SHANHUA run by Guizhou Province. Sometimes, the circulation of GUANGZHOU WENYI exceeds that of ZUOPIN run by Guangdong Province. The main reason for this is that in federations of literature and art circles of various cities, there are some young editors who are bold in bringing forth new ideas. However, some editors in the provincial federations of literature and art circles rest content with their reputation and flaunt their seniority. Therefore, they stick to old ways and follow the beaten path.

2. The circulation of regional magazines exceeds that of national magazines. The circulation of XIJIANG YUE, a regional magazine in Guangxi, and GANGCHENG, a magazine run by Zhanjiang City in Guangdong, is greater than that of RENMIN WENXUE.

3. The circulation of popular magazines exceeds that of unpopular magazines. The sales volumes of youth magazines in various provinces are very good. The circulation of various kinds of WENZHAI [DIGESTS] sometimes reaches 1,000,000 or so. The circulation of CHANGJIANG WENYI has dropped to 20,000 or 30,000, but the circulation of the popular literary magazine JINGU ZHUANQI has increased from the previous 40,000 to the present 1,470,000.

4. The circulation of those popular magazines is greater than that of high-brow type magazines. The circulation of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN, a magazine which states the advanced youths are its main readers, has dropped from the previous 5,000,000 to the present 1,000,000 or so. QINGNIAN YIDAI, a Shanghai magazine for backward youths, only had a circulation of 80,000 to 90,000 when it was first published a few years ago. Now this magazine has changed places with ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN, because its circulation has rapidly increased to 6,000,000.

The numerous examples cited by Qin Mu have shown that to meet the new challenges, literary reform is needed in order to get rid of outmoded conventions and bad habits, weed through the old to bring forth the new, and satisfy the demand of readers in artistic appreciation. Qin Mu put forth the following views on literary reform in light of his practice in artistic creation.

--Providing readers with something new

--Paying attention to a lively rhythm in the works

In addition, writers should also concentrate their efforts on enhancing the popularity of their works and providing readers with more entertainment.

CSO: 4005/368

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JINGJI RIBAO ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK METHODS

HK120821 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Persuade"]

[Text] At present, ideological and political work should be carried out around the realization of the four modernizations and quadruplication; it should be integrated with realities and adopt methods of persuasion.

In the past decades there were two kinds of traditions in our ideological and political work. On the one hand it meant caring for the masses, going deep among the masses and serving the masses, using persuasive method to solve their ideological understanding problems. It was done in a vivid and vigorous way. This is the good tradition. On the other hand there is the bad tradition, which meant using those "leftist" methods to deal with some cadres inside the party and launching "ideological struggle" at will and "mass criticism" indiscriminatingly against intellectuals and targets of the united front.

For a long period of time, the good tradition disappeared but the influence of the bad influence increased, turning the ideological and political work into solely "ideological struggle." The so-called "ideological struggle" sometimes became a "struggle between political lines," and sometimes a "struggle against a certain tendency," and later it became "struggle against certain elements." When a "struggle" started, political movements would continually follow, making the smooth progress of socialist construction completely out of the question.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee this bad tradition has been ideologically negated by the party Central Committee. During the past few years, the party Central Committee emphasized that propaganda work and the ideological and political work must be carried out around the realization of the four modernizations and quadruplication. Ideological and political problems must be solved through meticulous work and by persuasive methods. As a matter of fact many places have really acted according to this and have gained many good experiences. For example, the army has achieved many good experiences, one of which is to train people who will be useful both to the army and the localities, and guiding fighters to learn culture,

technology and economics. This is beneficial to the party, the state, the army, and the people. It is expected that a few years from now more experiences will be put forward from everywhere.

At present, some comrades who are in charge of ideological and political work are still not quite used to the new working methods, and some even have not quite adapted themselves to them yet. Therefore, these people should earnestly study how to use the method of persuasion in work. Persuasion is to work in a positive way, primarily by commendatory measures and by setting up models, implementing every policy, exchanging views through individual talks and persevering in reasoning and democratic discussions so as to form a good atmosphere. As for wrong ideologies and stances, so long as they do not transgress the law, our fundamental policy is to adopt educational methods instead of adopting the method of "mass criticism." Facts over the years have proven that all methods of "mass criticism" were unsuccessful. In summary, we must integrate with reality and make this fundamental policy of persuasion concrete so as to truly create a new situation in our ideological and political work.

CSO: 4005/368

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CYL SECRETARIAT MEMBER ON CYL CADRES' WORK TASKS

OW140444 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1412 GMT 12 Jan 85

[By reporters Xi Yongnian, Zhang Sutang]

[Text] Lanzhou, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--Liu Yandong, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, proposed yesterday at the CYL work reporting meeting held in Lanzhou that representing the interests of youths, reflecting their demands, and wholeheartedly serving them should be important tasks in the CYL's work.

In her speech, Liu Yandong emphatically discussed the question of improving the CYL's ideological and political work in close connection with the reality of reform. She said that reform does not call for abrogation of ideological and political work, but for repleting and improving the contents and forms of ideological and political work and for changing those old views and outdated methods that are incompatible with the ideological characteristics of youths.

Liu Yandong conveyed a passage on ideological work delivered recently by a central leading comrade: In doing ideological work, some of us have started with [word indistinct] as a first step, followed by investigating layer after layer and carrying out criticism and mass criticism to make way. The whole party should overcome such a "left" influence and carry out a fundamental improvement of the ideological work. The ideological and political work in the Red Army age consisted of only two things; first, to stress the basic principles, overthrow imperialism and warlords, tear down the three big mountains [imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism], strike the local tyrants and divide the farmland; the second was to be concerned about the people.

Liu Yandong said: In the CYL's ideological and political work, there are some "left" influences which need to be overcome. We should continuously sum up experiences and create a set of new methods of ideological work for the new period. In order to enliven the ideological and political work, it is necessary to show concern for youths. It is also necessary for CYL cadres to go among youths to find out what they are short of, what they need, and what the CYL organizations can do for them. It is necessary to let everyone speak

out about the things in their hearts and warmly help them solve their practical problems. Only by doing so, can we obtain the expected results of our ideological and political work.

She said that CYL cadres should not become "youth officials," nor should they allow bureaucratic practices to develop among themselves.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CYL CIRCULAR ON COMMENDING OUTSTANDING YOUTHS

OW120210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)--With the party Central Committee's approval, the CYL Central Committee will hold a national commendation meeting in April this year for pacesetters and shock brigades on the new long march.

The CYL Central Committee has issued a circular to CYL organizations at all levels in this connection. The circular says: The meeting will commend 1,000 pacesetters and 100 shock brigades on the new long march. All outstanding youths who have exemplarily implemented party and state principles and policies; who are ideologically progressive, morally good, bold in making innovations, and enterprising; and who have made remarkable and practical achievements in the course of the four modernizations drive, may be selected national pacesetters on the new long march provided they meet any one of the following requirements:

1. Are devoted to revolution and have scored outstanding results in improving business operation and management, implementing economic contracts, opening up new channels for commodity production, improving economic results, and achieving prosperity through hard work;
2. Love their jobs and have made first-rate achievements in production, construction, services for daily lives, and work in other fields at the national or local level or in their own units;
3. Strive to learn scientific and general knowledge; assiduously study vocational and technical matters; have made innovations in technical innovation and transformation, in the development and application of new technologies, and in scientific research; have scored outstanding achievements in cultural and educational work, public health, sports, and art; and have become qualified personnel through self-study;
4. Have made prominent contributions to defending the motherland, improving social practice, and building socialist spiritual civilization;
5. Are CYL cadres who have scored outstanding results in guiding and organizing young people to play the role of pacesetters in the four modernizations

drive and in making CYL work conform to and facilitate reforms, and who are capable of creating a new situation in CYL work in their own units. Generally, pacesetters on the new long march should not be more than 30 years old.

The circular says: The requirements for shock brigades on the new long march are: Youth collectives and workshops, shifts, groups, teams, and other labor organizations where young workers account for more than 60 percent of the work force, and which have been named by administrative orders for prominent achievements in frequently launching the activities to become pacesetters on the new long march, in promoting economic reform and technical progress, improving economic results, increasing young people's incomes, and training qualified personnel for construction. Generally, leaders of shock brigades on the new long march should not be more than 35 years old.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NONGMIN RIBAO ON RURAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

HK110830 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 85 p 3

[Commentary: "Rural Party Organizations Must Be Pioneers"]

[Text] The new situation in the rural areas demands that rural party organizations to pioneers and truly become the strong core leading the broad masses of peasants in the building of new socialist rural areas. Then, what questions should we grasp in order to be pioneers in this new year?

First of all, party organizations at the grassroots level should resolutely change the working method of controlling everything, and should concentrate on big matters concerning policies and the overall situation, improve political and ideological work, and strengthen the building of the party organizations. Second, the installation of the rural grassroots party organizations should suit the change and development of the rural economic organizations, and we should actively reorganize and improve the forms of organizations and the forms of activities which do not conform to the new situation, and should also try to suit the characteristics of the new economic activities in our education and administration of party members. Third, the practice of reform in the rural areas has trained a large number of qualified personnel for the building of new socialist rural areas, and we should resolutely select and promote those among them who have strongly supported and taken the lead in carrying out the party's principles and policies, who are young, educated, who dare to reform, and have organizing and managing abilities, and all the other outstanding elements to accelerate the pace of the "four transformations" of the leading bodies at the grassroots level. Fourth, we should recruit, according to the conditions set in the party constitution, new members into the party under the guidance of the new idea of recruiting into the party young and educated peasants, outstanding intellectuals in the rural areas, and outstanding peasants of the "two households and one combine," and resolutely change the past concept of recruiting party members only from the poor and lower-middle peasants who "have suffered bitterly and nurse deep hatred" and who "are of good class background and sound ideology." Fifth, we should adopt various forms in educating the rural party members and cadres in basic knowledge of the party, the party's principles and policies, science and technology, and business administration so that they will become producers and operators with new qualities and qualified leaders of the new countryside. Sixth, we should boldly reform the present cadres system in

the rural areas, search extensively for qualified personnel, and make sure that all the cadres will be ready to work both at the top and at the grass-roots, be able to do both factory work and farm work, and be able to work hard.

The realization of all these conditions requires that we cast off and change old opinions and old conventions formed over a long period of time so as to treat and solve problems according to new viewpoints and new methods. The realization of all these conditions also requires that all the comrades involved in party affairs in the rural areas pay attention to studying afresh and doing more investigation and research, boldly reform and boldly explore, and frequently sum up and absorb new ideas, new methods, and new experiences. If we can make a big breakthrough in this respect, we can make achievements in strengthening the building of the rural party organizations in the new period, and the building of the rural party organizations will take on a new look so that we shall have made very good political, ideological and organizational preparations for the future overall party rectification to be carried out in the rural areas.

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REGIONAL AFFAIRS

WU XIUQUAN RECALLS CPC'S ZUNYI CONFERENCE

OW131101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0055 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Newsletter by reporters Xu Xinhua and Zhou Aiguo: "Recollections of the Zunyi Conference--A Visit With Comrade Wu Xiuquan"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--Half a century may obliterate many of one's recollections but Wu Xiuquan, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission who plunged himself in the revolution for 61 long years, will always remember the scenes of the enlarged meeting held by the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in Zunyi, Guizhou, 50 years ago.

"The Zunyi conference was a life-or-death turning point in our party's history," the 76-year-old Wu Xiuquan said with deep feelings in an interview granted to these reports. "A veteran fighter like me, who personally experienced this historical turning point, will always think of Comrade Mao Zedong whenever the Zunyi Conference is mentioned. Prior to the Zunyi Conference, Wang Ming and others mechanically copied the experiences of foreign countries and indiscriminately applied whatever the books taught. Relying on Li De [Otto Braun], a military adviser who knew nothing about China's national situation or the particular nature of the Chinese revolution but was sent by the Communist International to direct the Red Army, Wang Ming almost led the revolution into a hopeless situation. It was Comrade Mao Zedong who, by linking the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's revolutionary practice, led the Chinese revolution to victory. As we mark the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi Conference today, we must bear in mind the great truth that it was Mao Zedong Thought that guided the Chinese revolution to victory."

Not many of those who attended the Zunyi Conference half a century ago are still alive and in good health today. Counting his fingers, Wu Xiuquan said: "Comrade Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Zhou Enlai, Wang Jiaxiang, and Zhan Wentian, who attended the conference, have all passed away. Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Liu Bocheng, Nie Rongzhen, Yang Shangkun, Li Zhuoran, and I were the seven other participants who are still alive today. I attended the conference as Li De's interpreter."

Then Comrade Wu Xiuquan began to tell us about the situation at the Zunyi Conference and its far-reaching significance.

The Call of the Red Army--End the Leadership of "Left" Dogmatism

Because of the mistakes of "left" military dogmatism, the fifth campaign against "encirclement and suppression" failed. Thus, in October 1934, the Red Army was forced to begin its Long March. Under the confused leadership of Li De and others, the Red Army units adopted a "corridor-type" tactic, carrying with them everything they could including "cooking pots and pans." The result was that they took a severe beating wherever they went and suffered heavy casualties. When the Red Army crossed the Xiangjiang, of the 80,000 to 90,000 men who started out only over 30,000 were left."

At this point, Comrade Wu Xiuquan, a veteran party member who was introduced to join the CYL in December 1923 by Chen Tanqiu, deputy to the CPC First National Congress, and who later joined the CPC in 1930, was filled with emotion and full of hatred toward Li De and Bo Gu [Win Bangxian] because of their "left" mistakes. He continued: "When the Red Army marched to Western Hunan's corridor area, Chiang Kai-shek had already deployed a force five times stronger than ours waiting for us with a giant snare. Faced with such a situation, Li De still stuck to his original plan and ordered the troops to march northward, as if feeding the Red Army in the tiger's mouth. At this critical moment, Comrade Mao Zedong proposed to the Central Political Bureau to change the army's strategic course and to direct it to move westward toward Guizhou where the enemy's forces were weak. If the northward march had been continued, the whole army could have been destroyed. At that time the army, still under the command of Li De and others, was disgruntled because of their wrong strategy. Finally, Li De had to agree with Comrade Mao Zedong and directed the Red Army to march toward Guizhou. Since then, the Red Army fought a series of winning battles, which turned the tide of battle and restored the Red Army's vitality. Everyone became more convinced that Comrade Mao Zedong's ideas were correct. Even comrades Wang Jiaxiang and Zhang Wentian, who had committed "left" mistakes in the past, quickly awakened to this fact."

Explaining the situation at the time, Wu Xiuquan said: During the Long March, Wang Jiaxiang, who was then vice chairman of the Military Commission and director of the General Political Department of the Red Army, was carried on a stretcher because he had been seriously wounded in the fourth campaign against "encirclement and suppression." Comrade Mao Zedong also happened to be carried on a stretcher because of illness. The two often made trips together. While moving along on the march, they would converse with each other to exchange opinions on the future of the party and the army. Wang Jiaxiang felt that the party Central Committee should call a meeting at an appropriate time to drive out Li De and Bo Gu.

Wu Xiuquan said: "It was this opinion of Comrade Wang Jiaxiang that helped to bring about the Zunyi Conference. Comrade Mao Zedong always remembered this contribution of Comrade Wang Jiaxiang. Following the founding of New China, I had many contacts with Comrade Mao Zedong, who mentioned many times that Wang Jiaxiang was the first person to break away from the faction of dogmatism. When the party held its 10th National Congress in 1973, Comrade Mao Zedong even nominated Wang Jiaxiang as a candidate for Central Committee membership."

"As early as the period of the fifth campaign against 'encirclement and suppression,' Zhang Wentian, who was then a member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet People's Committee, already voiced his disapproval of the habit of Li De and Bo Gu to give arbitrary and impracticable directions. He said: If we keep on fighting in this manner, we will never be triumphant in the future. At a discussion meeting after our defeat in the Guangchang Campaign, Zhang Wentian suggested that we should not follow everything Li De said, that we should have our own ideas and avoid fighting the enemy with all our strength. As a result, he fell out with Bo Gu and company. This attitude became his reason to reach a unanimous view with Mao Zedong and other comrades."

Continuing, Wu Xiuquan recalled that when Wang Jiaxiang suggested that the Political Bureau of the Central Committee hold an enlarged plenary session, he won the support of Zhou Enlai, who was then a vice chairman of the Military Commission, and of Zhu De, Liu Bochong, Nie Rongzhen, and other comrades. Comrade Mao Zedong also spared no opportunity to do persuasion and education work among cadres and the Red Army's commanders and fighters. He used facts to enlighten them and raise their political consciousness. All this helped to create the necessary conditions and laid the ideological foundation for the convocation of the Zunyi Conference.

The Zunyi Conference Decided the Destiny of the Party and the Red Army

"On 9 January 1935 the Red Army moved its headquarters to Zunyi, and from 15 to 17 January the party Central Committee held its famous Zunyi Conference on the second floor of the residence of a warlord in the city of Zunyi," the veteran fighter continued as he recalled this period in history. He said: "Because both the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and the Military Commission had to attend to routine matters during the day, the conference usually was held after dinner and would last long into the wee hours. The main points discussed at the conference included a solution of the question of the military line, concentrated criticism of the mistakes of the 'left' deviationist military line, a summing up of the lessons learned from the defeat in the fifth campaign against 'encirclement and suppression', and exposure of the danger of military dogmatism. In the beginning, the conference was presided over by Bo Gu. In his main report, he did some self-criticism of the military line. But he also emphatically listed many objective factors to defend the mistakes. Later, Comrade Zhou Enlai made a secondary report, in which he criticized himself and volunteered to take the blame himself. His was an attitude of being strict to oneself and lenient to others. Sometime later, Comrade Mao Zedong made an important speech. He spoke for more than an hour. He made a pertinent analysis and criticism of the wrong military line, correctly expounded on the question of strategy of the Chinese revolutionary war, and clearly indicated the correct orientation to be adhered to in the future. He pointed out in particular that it was precisely the wrong ideas of left deviationist dogmatism implemented in the military field that led to the defeat in the fifth campaign against 'encirclement and suppression' and resulted in the heavy losses the Red Army incurred during the Long March. Comrade Mao Zedong's speech won the warm support of the vast majority of the comrades attending the conference."

"Then Wang Jiaxiang, Zhang Wentian, Zhu De, and other comrades spoke. They took a clear-cut stand by supporting Comrade Mao Zedong's views and sternly criticized Bo Gu and Li De for their mistakes in military matters. In his speech, Comrade Zhou Enlai strongly recommended Comrade Mao Zedong to be the leader of our party and our army. He said that only by changing the wrong leadership could the Red Army have hope and the revolution succeed. His proposal won majority support at the meeting."

"Although the direct target of the criticism during the conference was Bo Gu, it was in fact directed at Li De." Wu Xiuquan said: "Li De was put in an awkward situation right from the beginning of the conference. Whereas others were seated around a rectangular table, he sat by the door of the conference room. He smoked one cigarette after another, while listening to my interpretation of the participants' speeches. He did say something to defend 'left' dogmatism in military affairs during the conference, but it was after all not justifiable nor convincing."

"The 3-day conference put an end to Wang Ming's leadership of the 'left' military line, and affirmed Comrade Mao Zedong's basic principles regarding Red Army operations. The conference elected Comrade Mao Zedong as member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, deprived Bo Gu and Li De of the power of supreme military command, and decided to return the military command to principal responsible persons of the Central Military Commission Zhou Enlai and Zhu De. Shortly after the conference the Central Standing Committee divided duties among its members. Zhang Wentian replaced Bo Gu to take full charge of the party, while Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai were put in charge of military affairs. Later the central authorities set up a 3-member military command group, headed by Comrade Mao Zedong and with Zhou Enlai and Wang Jiaxiang as its members, as the supreme command for military operations."

At this point, Comrade Wu Xiuquan jubilantly laughed, and then continued: "The whole party trusted Comrade Mao Zedong, entrusted to him the power of supreme military command, which was of the most decisive significance for the destiny of our party and our army at the time, and thereby established Comrade Mao Zedong's leading role in the Red Army and in the party Central Committee. This was the greatest achievement of the Zunyi Conference and a great turning point of the greatest historical significance for the Communist Party of China."

"After the Zunyi Conference, the Red Army units became full of vim and vigor, moved about between enemy units, took the initiative everywhere, and kept the enemy at bay. Facts show that the victory of the Red Army's Long March, the formation of the anti-Japanese united front, the victories of the War of Resistance against Japan and the Liberation War, and the founding of the great People's Republic of China were all achieved under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought. We are not exaggerating at all when we say that the Zunyi Conference saved the Red Army, the revolution, and our party. We may say that the Zunyi Conference sowed the seeds of victory of the Chinese revolution and enabled the Chinese revolution to take on a victorious course."

We Still Enjoy the Fruits of Victory of Mao Zedong Thought as a Result of the Seeds Sown by the Zunyi Conference

Then Comrade Wu Xiuquan had a sip from his cup of tea to soothe his excitement. After a moment's meditation, he said: "Since the founding of the People's Republic, our party has led the people of various nationalities in China to make great achievements in socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In the meantime, it has continued the development of Mao Zedong Thought. However, Comrade Mao Zedong was wrong in his theory and practice regarding class struggle in socialist society. Moreover, he gradually became arrogant, intolerant of different opinions, and fostered a cult of himself. As a result, he started and led the "great cultural revolution," a complete mistake which subjected China's socialist construction to a cold winter attack for 10 years."

"Despite his mistakes, our party has made an overall scientific appraisal of Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role and Mao Zedong Thought. It has separated the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years from Mao Zedong Thought, which consists of long-tested scientific theories. The resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee clearly and definitely pointed out that Mao Zedong Thought is our party's precious spiritual asset and that it will guide our action for a long time to come. We must continue to uphold Mao Zedong Thought and seriously study and apply its stand, viewpoint, and methods in exploring new situations and solving new problems in the course of practice."

Comrade Wu Xiuquan said: "It is precisely because our party has persisted in the principle of seeking truth from facts, which is the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought, that it has been able to make many vital policy decisions and gained splendid victories in pursuing the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. These policy decisions, including those on rural reforms, establishing special economic zones and opening 14 coastal cities, publishing the decision on reform of the economic structure, and successfully settling the Xianggang question on the basis of the 'one country, two systems' concept, all represent the creative application and development of Mao Zedong Thought by the party Central Committee under the new situation. We can say that we are still enjoying today the fruits of victory resulting from the seeds of Mao Zedong Thought sown at the time of the Zunyi Conference. Therefore, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi conference, we should step up propagating Mao Zedong Thought and especially call on and help the younger generation to study Mao Zedong Thought. We should make the younger generation realize that there is an inexhaustible supply of ideological riches in store for us in the treasure house of Mao Zedong Thought. At present, we have many questions on which we should achieve a unified understanding in order to carry out the reform of the economic structure, to say the least. In particular, the question of how to give full scope to the superiority of socialism by carrying out reform requires painstaking work to straighten out muddled thinking and the application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to unify everyone's thinking. I believe that, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and through the efforts of all members of the

party and all the people in the country, we are bound to succeed in reforming the economic structure and that there will be ample opportunity for socialism to manifest its superiority." Saying this, he waved both hands excitedly and remarked, "We have a boundlessly bright future."

We have been told by those working at Comrade Wu Xiuquan's side that, although Comrade Wu Xiuquan is now advanced in age, he still assiduously and untiringly studies Mao Zedong Thought and reads volumes of works of literature, history, classics, and philosophy. He usually picks up a book and keeps on reading it for 2 or 3 hours at a time. At present, he still shoulders many important tasks in the CPC Central Advisory Commission and the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Defying fatigue, he visited Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Zhuhai not long ago at the head of a CPC Central Advisory Commission visiting and studying group, touring and learning about things in these places and acquainting himself with how it is like to open to the outside world. In addition, with profound feelings for Mao Zedong Thought, he plans to write down his personal experiences in the 8 years that he worked with the Foreign Ministry, the 8 years with the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, the 8 years he was kept in a "cattle pen" during the "great cultural revolution," the 8 years that he worked for the General Staff Department of the Chinese PLA, and the years following his retirement. He wishes to use these memoirs to get the message through to the people, to the generations to come, that we must continue to advance along the scientific course of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought if we want to make sure that our cause will continuously move forward toward victory!

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MODERN S&T, SOCIALIST LEGAL SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Beijing FAZHI JIANSHE [CONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese No 3, 15 Jun 84 pp 6-13

[Article by Qian Xuesan [6929 1331 2773] and Wu Shihuan [0702 0013 1360]:
"Socialist Legal System, Law Enforcement and Modern Science and Technology"]

[Text] The socialist social system is the most advanced and the most perfect social system that has ever existed, but the human race still has to advance and has to reach a communist society. In our country, the backward ideological consciousness bequeathed by the old society and foreign ideological consciousness are influential. Therefore, for the interests of the absolute majority of the people and for the sake of having everyone act in accordance with the interests of all the people, one relies on ideological education and also on discipline. For discipline, there must exist the socialist legal system. Beyond doubt, this is a big matter in socialist construction. In this article, we shall discuss how to use the new achievements of modern science and technology fully, especially the new technological revolution for enhancing the legal system construction and law enforcement work in our country.

First of all, we should explain these two concepts. Our jurists have not formed a uniform cognizance of the concept of "legal system," some of whom include in it "law enforcement," meaning the process of legal implementation and functional requirements, such as having a law to be based on, complying with the law whenever there is one, being strict in enforcing laws and prosecuting any and all law violators. Here we adopt the definition given by Comrade Dong Biwu [5516 1801 2976]: "The legal system is the law and the system of the state."¹ This is the same as what Lenin meant when he said that the "legal system" is "all the laws and their systems".² The legal system and law enforcement are two closely related, mechanically inseparable but reciprocally different concepts; the former stresses "system," which is a fact, while the latter stresses "enforcement", which is action. We should also point out that the so-called "socialist legal system" mainly means the one which reflects the need of our country's special social development pattern that has our country's special characteristics, while the "legal enforcement science setup" is the modernized Marxist system of jurisprudence.

The territory that we want to explore is rather new. New means immature. We therefore cordially invite the comments and criticisms of readers on the inevitable mistakes we make in this article.

(1) Modern Science and Technology and Socialist Legal System and Law Enforcement

The question that should be solved first is: can the achievements of modern science and technology be applied to the scientific setup of the socialist legal system and Marxist law enforcement? Some comrades take jurisprudence as a social science that is very strong in class nature, but natural science, engineering technology, mathematical physics methods and computer calculation methods do not have a class nature; we cannot accept them uncritically and copy them mechanically. Besides, the use of computers in judicial trials and consultations will tie the hands and feet of the proletarian class in a situation where human beings are ruled by machines, or it may introduce contradictions between the judicial organs and the masses. Others say that so-called "legal engineering" and "legal control" are the garbage already proposed by the capitalist jurist school for strengthening the exploitation of and sinister rule over the laboring people, etc. This is the misunderstanding resulting from a non-comprehension or insufficient comprehension of the trend toward a high degree of division and synthesis of modern science and its development and the integration of natural science and social science. It is also related to the inability to use well the methodology that integrates a class analysis and a dialectical analysis. There is the possibility that our proletariat and the vast mass of people can accomplish the things that the capitalist class is unable to accomplish, such as "people's sovereignty" and "all people are equal under the law," etc. Concerning the theories and the principles used by the capitalist class to deceive the people, their sin lies in deception. The theories and the principles are not necessarily all bad. We should be able to criticize and differentiate in order to absorb the useful portions. We should insist on a class analysis, but must have the analysis based on a dialectical analysis, instead of committing the error of indiscriminately using the "class character" sticker as was used during "the gang of four" days. General social matters are beneficial to all social classes and cannot be said to be for the purpose of maintaining the special interests of a certain class. Advanced scientific management itself does not have a class character. Whether the use of computers in jurisprudence will result in human beings being ruled by machines and in binding the hands and feet of the proletariat depends on how the computers are used. On the basis of Marxism, use of the computer as a tool for serving the construction of modernized socialism will not only not bind the hands and feet of the proletariat but will on the contrary make the hands and the feet of the proletariat and the vast people be longer, more flexible, more agile and more effective. The high-level movement of human beings and society are developed from the low-level movement of physics and chemistry, and itself includes these low-level movements. The application of the achievements of natural science to social science including jurisprudence is the natural process of the development of science, a skillful application that will avoid the problem of uncritical acceptance and mechanical copying.

(2) Methods of Using Computers and System Engineering

To use modern science and technology for promoting socialist law enforcement, we should consider integrating it with our country's realities. First, the foundation of our legal and jurisprudence contingent has only a few people

and is of low quality and is insufficient for learning, comprehending and mastering modern science and technology. Second our country has a big population, complicated relations and numerous problems to be handled. In the field of law, there are only slightly more than 14,000 lawyers (including part-time lawyers) in a population of 1 billion, much less than the 35,000 lawyers among the 50 million population in England and the 30,000 lawyers among the 60 million population in the Federal Republic of Germany. Due to the extraordinary shortage of lawyers and the insufficient popularization of legal knowledge, there exists the grave situation of insufficient channels for the masses to learn and inquire. Also, due to various reasons in history, a considerable number of the current judicial personnel have not had special training, and in some cases there is not even one law school graduate in a whole county. Even under normal circumstances (meaning no amendments and no changes in the law), cases of awarding abnormally light or heavy penalties exist. This has produced the acute contradiction between objective need and subjective strength. It is understood that the court system in a certain province receives 410,000 letters of inquiry in a year, the provincial high court receives 30,000 pieces and the provincial procuratorate receives 500-600 pieces per month. The lawyers in some provinces write 20,300 pieces of documents for other people each year. The situation in the county is the same, and each lawyer at the legal consulting office receives 6-8 persons a day. Due to the excessive workload, it is impossible for the judicial organs to investigate thoroughly and in a timely way to handle every case. Many simple disputes and civil cases, due to prolonged delays or inadequate handling, have deteriorated into grave criminal cases so as to jeopardize social safety and people's physical security, resulting in damages to state and civilian properties. By making use of computers to arm our country's jurisprudence and law enforcement, it will be possible to spend half the effort to achieve twice the results.

Next, regarding the requirements that legislation be perfect, thorough and accurate, we should examine the whole legal system to see if it is perfect. By using manual means, it might need thousands, even millions, of precedents and cases to be compared and examined. This work load is just too big and too time-consuming. If computers are used, the work will be completed not only accurately but also speedily. Since this is totally a logical handling, it can be programmed (on software) to feed into computers in order to complete the examination at a high speed.

Third, regarding the comprehensive administration of law enforcement, we may adopt the theory and the methods of systems science and systems engineering to analyze systematically and sum up the law enforcement system in order to create a systems handling capability, such as the establishment of a comprehensive administrative engineering system for adolescent crimes.³

Fourth, regarding the popularization of legal knowledge and the facilitation of inquiries, if a province can establish a computer handling center for legal inquiries,⁴ it will be able to handle thousands of letters from the masses everyday, solve various common and simple disputes, provide the legal guidance for developing business, bring into full play the functions of the legal regulatory system in the activities of adjusting and enhancing the economy and accomplish the goal of managing the economy and developing various

constructions in accordance with the law. At present, many enterprise and business units have to employ one to two legal advisers each, and some administrative units such as the taxation bureau and the bureau of industry and trade are doing the same. It seems that a kind of "craze in employing legal advisers" is brewing. This is a good phenomenon that reflects the people's attention to the legal system and the functions of the law, their quest for legal protection and their development of normal business activities within the framework of the law. However, looking at the above-mentioned situation of our country's acute shortage of lawyers, we are for the time being unable to satisfy this increasing, objective need. If we are able to establish under the sponsorship of the provincial department of justice a rather authoritative "legal consulting computer-handling center" to store systematically in an information tank the laws and regulations (full-time lawyers will have more time for handling the rather complicated cases) will be able to handle thousands of inquiries everyday. This kind of center may also accept employment from enterprises and business units as collective permanent legal advisers for meeting the needs of employing legal advisers and supplementing insufficient number of lawyers (not that lawyers are unnecessary). In this way, we can avoid walking on the old path of Western capitalist countries (such as the U.S.) in unilaterally cultivating lawyers, and thus we can open up a new path.

Fifth, regarding the improvement of court trials and prosecutions by the procuratorates, the installation of a terminal in each place will enable the prosecutor and the judicial officer to request at any time relevant materials from the "center" for reference use, so that we can reduce to the maximum the subjective errors and increase work efficiency.

After all, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Especially due to the development of computers, cybernetics and automation in speedily heightening the degree of automation in production, the same amount of labor within the same amount of time will be able to produce tens, even hundreds, of products. What do such a tremendous development in social production force and such a tremendous increase in work production efficiency rely on? They rely on the strength of science and technology."⁵ He also said: "The technical question is a science, and production management is also a science. Both are useful in any society and any country. We learn advanced technology, advanced science and advanced management for serving socialism, and these things themselves do not have class character."⁶ Thus science and technology may in the same way be applied to jurisprudence for making the machines of law enforcement operate in the best and most efficient way and for increasing its products (such as the case sentenced, consultation provided, question answered and disputes settled) by "tens, even hundreds, of times over former days." We should not deny the use of computers and systems engineering on the ground that the law has a strong class character.

(3) Socialist Legal System Engineering and Law Enforcement System Engineering

In the previous paragraph we discussed the means of utilizing computers and systems engineering. But they are only preliminary in that most of the work can also be done in capitalist countries. In this paragraph we shall

discuss the things that can be realized only under socialism. This is the application of the theory and means of systems engineering to the legal system and law enforcement in our country to constitute legal system engineering and law enforcement system engineering.⁷ First of all, we should define how the socialist legal system and law enforcement of our country are different from those of the exploitative societies. This can be discussed in two phases.

First, the intrinsic quality of the social system. The legal system and law enforcement of the exploitative societies are the rule by the minority over the absolute majority, which are the vast masses, and are mainly aimed at maintaining and expanding the special class interests of the exploitative class and at strengthening the exploitation, oppression and suppression of the vast masses. In slave society, what was the law? The law was mainly the personal will of the slaves' master, in whose hand was held the authority to let people live or die. When it came to feudal society, there was some change in the situation and there were more codes. However, the most important were the "revered" words of the emperor, and the so-called principle that "a prince having committed a crime gets the same penalty as a common citizen" was mostly a hoax. Under the feudal system, officials at various levels also had the definite authority to kill. The capitalist class relied on the strength of the people to overthrow the feudal system. "Democracy" was used as an appeal, and rule by law was advocated. Compliance with the law and the use of the law as a yardstick were demanded. This evidently was a stride forward from the feudal system, and especially in the early stage of capitalism, it was described as "very revolutionary" by the "Communist Manifesto". However, when it came to the middle and late stages of capitalism, the possession of the legal system by the capitalist class was mainly due to their fear of the strength of the united people (the advanced working class produced by the system of industrial production) and was for pursuing the maximum profit and for maintaining its special class interests and reactionary rule. In fact, their deeds did not match their words. For example, its constitution provides: "The sovereignty of the state belongs to the entire people," but actually this is not true. To give another example, it openly announces that morality and the law are two totally different things that may depart from each other (such as the new analytic positivism school of Harter, etc. and Hans Kelsen's pure theory of law). It also considers speculation and profiteering as immoral, yet its law does not ban such practices, and on the contrary speculation and resort to trickery are legal. Its laws are full of contradictions, with many gaps for the capitalist class to do bad things, so that the lawyers employed by the capitalist class may use them to defend exploitative deeds.

The socialist legal system and law enforcement are the bringing into play of the functions of law by the vast masses under the leadership of the working class in concerted cooperation to carry out the enterprise which aims at the best administration of the society and the state. It includes the phase of dealing blows to the enemy but is not for maintaining the special class interests of the exploitative class or certain individuals. The working class and its political party, the Communist Party, as the leaders take the interests of the people as their highest interests and do not have a special

class interest for themselves. This decides the possibility and the need of the socialist legal system and law enforcement of our country in the guidance of multi-system "comprehensive administration," and unlike foreign countries our legal system and law enforcement cannot rely on the minority rule of only one judicial organ, to be supplemented by a unilateral increase in the number of lawyers (in the U.S. the average is at most 500 people per lawyer). The intrinsic nature of their law enforcement decides their inability "to prevent the commission of crimes" or "to rectify the harm done." The intrinsic nature of our law enforcement provides ample favorable factors to rectify possibly and at the same time prevent crime through the multi-system "comprehensive administration." Only in this way is the best administration of a country achieved. Systems science and systems engineering are the work of modern technological science done on a complicated system which starts from comprehensiveness and in a special quantitative way and through computers for achieving the best whole results. From the comprehensive viewpoint of the intrinsic nature, functions and aims of our country's socialist legal system and law enforcement, we need to employ the theory and the means of systems engineering science.

In our country's practical situation, viewed from the objective of our country's socialist legal system and law enforcement, the objectives of our country's laws are the people's behavioral relations and the rules of their movement, which through the privileges and duties of the various indispensable modes of conduct provided by law, regulate the behavior of the people, to the end that they will match the normal phase required by objective laws such as the regulatory and coordinating functions of economic law, science and technology law, civil law, environmental protection law and marriage law. Special penalties are accorded to the abnormal behavior that violates coordination and jeopardizes normal social development in order to maintain coordination and eliminate all the abnormal unstable factors such as the penalty functions of criminal law and security administration regulations. The factors leading to social unrest are many. In the words of modern systems science, they come from many systems, and the sole reliance on the improvement of a component of the judicial system will not bring about the best results. As proved by our country's practice in legal administration since many years ago, sometimes when some systems struggle against crimes (such as public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts), other organs create conditions favorable to committing crimes. While the factors of unrest are being eliminated on the one hand, the same is being created on the other. The systems are closely related and reciprocally restrict, penetrate and transform. The normal phase and the abnormal phase of behavioral relations, in the same way, are constantly in reciprocal penetration and transformation. This is because our country's social law takes as its object the behavioral relations (including normal phase and abnormal phase) of the people and their law of movement instead of the realization of the interests of the exploiting minority or of state power based on their intentions. The variety and the complexities of our country's socialist social relations and their modes of behavior decide that our country's law enforcement is a big system of structural complexity, tremendous scope, numerous factors and comprehensive functions. As with the need for establishing a big food production concept in food production, our

country's socialist law enforcement should also establish a concept of big system law enforcement. Our country's law enforcement requires systems engineering and the theory and technology of systems science. Just in harnessing the Yellow River we cannot rely on building dykes alone, and in controlling agricultural pests we cannot rely on insecticide alone, we have to rely on comprehensive work for the best results. This is decided by the reciprocal penetration law in the development of things. The laws of our country are enacted by the All-China People's Representative Congress and its standing committee, which are the concentrated reflection of the will and the interests of the people's vast masses. They reflect the pattern of our country's social development, especially the reciprocal links, reciprocal restrictions, reciprocal penetrations and reciprocal transformations among systems, elevating them at the same time to the same status of law, jurisprudence and effective measures.

(4) Socialist Legal System Setup and Law Enforcement Setup

After explaining that systems engineering can actually be used in the establishment of our country's socialist legal system and law enforcement, we should categorize and analyze systematically their levels, meaning the construction of the most realistic, strictest and best system structure. Between systems and levels, they are reciprocally related yet different, not duplicated nor reciprocally contradictory nor opposed to each other. Otherwise, if noncoordination and disconnection exists between systems, there will be nothing for the legal executors to base on in carrying out the law, and they might even create a situation wherein each takes what he needs. For instance, according to the regulation on rewarding and penalizing enterprise employees, some factories stipulate that an unauthorized absence for a certain number of days will result in removal from the rolls, and deeds of trivial violations of the law will result in dismissal and will not be allowed to return to the factory any more. Yet according to the related stipulations on labor education, some people who have labor education lifted from them are allowed to return to their parent units. Following the step by step completion of our laws questions such as an insufficiently strict or scientific structure in the legal system may become conspicuous. This is said from the angle of legal practice. The following is our preliminary plan.

First is the legal setup, which was warmly discussed last year at the All-China Juricial Theory Seminary, and some theses on this subject were published in related publications. Our view is that according to the historical materialist viewpoint, the object of dividing the legal system is only one, which is the social behavior decided by economic relations that include normal relations and abnormal relations but should not also include subjective measures. The scientific nature of the legal setup is decided by the degree of accuracy reflected in the interrelationship of social behavior relations. Following a human being's development in depth in reforming the objective world (including nature, society and the human race itself), social behavior relations have become more various and completed. In the past, the universe involving the human race did not go beyond the earth's surface. With the invention of airplanes it was developed to the point of entering atmospheric space. At present, it has gone beyond the earth's gravity to outer space. This brings about the series of social behavior relations

relating to the occupation and safety of the universe, and space law is thus produced. In this way it was natural that some relations be produced, grown and separated from certain category of relations. For example, when economic relations were not that complicated, the chief manifestation was the property relation which can be regulated by civil law alone. With the development in the territory of economic activities, the number of relations increases and certain aspects and characteristics of the relations become conspicuous. For example, the production planning relation, circulation relation, exchange relation, consumption relation, even science and technology education relation and environmental protection relation are related to economics and therefore economic law is separated from civil law. With the increasing number of categories in environmental protection (earth, water, air, light, temperature, heat, forest, grassland, lake, wildlife resources and various industrial resources such as iron, magnesium, potassium...etc.), environmental protection involves not only economy but also mainly the basic factors for the survival and health of human beings. It seems that it will be separated from economic law (it has become an independent legal branch in some countries). The same thing is with science, technology and education and their laws. According to the standard of categorization that relations of the same nature are beneficial to the need of objective development, we may consider dividing the legal structure into the following 13 branches: state law (including the constitution, the organic laws of the People's Representative Congress and the people's government, election law and organic laws of the courts and the procuratorate), economic law, science and technology law, civil law (including family marriage law), administrative law, financial law, labor law, environmental protection law, criminal law, military law, procedural law, international law and space law. Each system is a legal branch. The laws of these 13 branches reciprocally relate and coordinate, mainly for bringing into play the full functions of socialist countries. This is the horizontal division, and there is also the vertical division with the upper level controlling the lower level and the lower level not being able to contradict the upper level. On the highest level of the entire legal system is the constitution, under which are the basic laws of civil law, criminal law, economic law and marriage law that are mainly related to the basic social relations (the above were enacted or amended by the All-China People's Representative Congress). The next level are the other laws that amend or supplement the basic laws (which are the laws aside from those enacted by the All-China People's Representative Congress, to be enacted and amended by the Standing Committee of the All-China People's Representative Congress) such as the decision on the strict punishment of economic and criminal crimes. The next lower level are the administrative laws and regulations (to be enacted by the State Council in accordance with the constitution and the aforementioned laws). The next lower level are the laws and regulations that are local in nature (to be enacted by the People's Representative Congress and its standing committees of the provinces, autonomous regions and cities under direct central government control), rules on autonomy and specific regulations (to be enacted by the people's representative congress of the minority autonomous regions). The bottom level are the decisions and orders promulgated by the county people's representative congress and its standing committee for carrying out the aforementioned decisions and orders, and the customs approved by the state. This is a multi-system and multi-level setup that

most accurately reflects the objective social relation and is being gradually perfected, to the end that all professions, components, units and groups would have laws to follow, with neither loopholes nor self-contradictions for anyone to take advantage of.

Next, from the viewpoint of law making, the aforementioned legal stipulations have produced various legal systems to formulate a complete setup. These are the legislative institution and its system, the legal institution and its system, the executive (including judicial) institution and its system and the law-abiding institution and its system. These four big branches (systems) constitute a complete mechanism of law enforcement. The law-abiding institution of our country has two characteristics, one of which is the extensive formulation of local laws and regulations to supplement substantially the laws and regulations. They are formulated on the basis of law, but are not laws themselves. We can see that they are semi-legal systems with the extensive functions of self-conscious standards and self-conscious adjustments. The next characteristic is the universal establishment of mediation, enforcement and security systems to carry out activities under the guidance of judicial and legal execution state power organs and to adopt to the semi-legal system and function as a semi-judicial system, while the mediation efforts of civilian mediation commissions also have the extensive function of self-consciously insuring law enforcement with our country's characteristics. Our country at present has more than 900,000 civilian mediation commissions, which solved nearly 7 million civilian disputes in 1983. This law-making system adapts to the realities of the special pattern of our country's social development. The point is how to arm it also with modern science in order to make it scientific, modernized and able to operate speedily and efficiently.

For establishing and coordinating with this socialist legal system and law enforcement system, the state needs an entity to work on the legal system engineering and the law enforcement system engineering. This entity, which is the same as the overall design branch of modern complicated technological engineering, is the overall designing branch of the state's legal system and law enforcement. Our country's supreme legislative organ is the All-China People's Representative Congress and its standing committee, and then this overall design branch of this country's legal system is the Advisory Staff Office of the All-China People's Representative Congress. The overall design branch shall have jurists, legal experts, social scientists, natural scientists, systems engineers and systems scientists plus giant computers, books and reference data index system. In substantially discharging the duty of carrying out the aforementioned tasks, the overall design branch of the state's legal system and law enforcement will propose law-making and law enforcement programs to be scrutinized, revised and decided for execution by the All-China People's Representative Congress or its standing committee. The establishment of this kind of organ is also a basic measure in our country's socialist modernization construction.

(5) Scientific Setup of Marxist Law Enforcement

Regarding the study of jurisprudence and the establishment of special courses on jurisprudence, the viewpoint of the system is equally important. Without a well-organized scientific system, unnecessary duplication and overlapping will appear between courses (issues) to cause a waste of manpower and material; while courses that should be offered are not offered and issues that should be studied are not studied, for example, anti-crime measures, educational science and technology and law enforcement system engineering are rarely studied by people at present, much less are courses offered. Therefore, the construction of the scientific system of law needs to be considered as a primary prerequisite in the establishment of Marxist law enforcement science.

Regarding jurisprudence, the objects of study are law, law making and the best and the most efficient way to bring into play the functions of achieving the overall aim of law enforcement. After all, the object is the realization of social behavior relations and their patterns in social practice. Therefore, there exists a well-organized systematic setup with a division of horizontal systems and vertical levels. Any branch of science is the crystallization of people's recognition of the world (elevated to theory) from their efforts to re-form the world (practice), which are made up of three levels (stages). The lowest level is the craft and technological rules or engineering technology that directly re-forms the world. (In the past the concept of engineering was mostly limited to the calculable activities that directly re-form the inanimate objective world such as the comprehension in a narrow sense of civil engineering, mechanical engineering and electrical engineering. With the continuous heightening of the degree of accuracy in people's objective efforts to re-form the world, the concept of science has gradually expanded to include the territories of life, the human race and society, such as genetic engineering, educational engineering and social engineering.) Above the lowest level is the "basic theory" level, and between the two is the "ambiguous" "technological science level." This kind of structure has long been gradually formed in natural science. Engineering technology was originally a craft, which was not considered science, and it became science only at the end of the 19th century or the beginning of the 20th century when it was taught in schools of higher learning. Technological science at the middle level is the application of basic theory and at the same time the theoretical foundation of not just one engineering technology which was formed much later, approximately in the 1920's or 30's.⁸ Jurisprudence is also basically the same in that there existed first the behavior norm that was able to re-form directly people's behavior (except the law that contradicts the objective pattern) and there was also a craft belonging to social engineering technology, which was also not considered science. It gradually developed into a science on the basis of practice. For example, criminal laws and regulations became criminology, and various legal procedures became the science of legal procedures which belongs to social technological science. Above this level is the basic theory of jurisprudence (basic science, also called "legal philosophy" and "legal theoretical science" in other countries). Between basic science and engineering technology, some have more than one course of engineering technology included in a course of technological science such as

air pollution prevention, water pollution prevention, forest protection, marine resource protection and grassland protection...all of which are included in the environmental protection law. In other cases, one or two courses of technological science, for instance, the development of criminal laws and criminal regulations into criminology, criminal investigation, criminal psychology, criminal countermeasures, labor reform, crime forecasting and medical jurisprudence. This is because the object of criminal law is the abnormal manifestation of various social relations. This phase is very big and important and should be studied from many angles before it can effectively check this kind of abnormal behavior and insure the smooth development of normal relations without being infiltrated, affected and damaged. This is similar to the study of the law of molecular movement that thermodynamics sums up from the angle (phase) of energy, and from the angle of molecular movement are the two different academic studies of statistics and physics. Besides, there are also various technological sciences that include various common engineering technology (law components) such as legislation, judicial structure, judicial psychology and comparative jurisprudence. Generally speaking, there existed practice (technology) first before its elevation to scientific theory. Due to reciprocal penetration among the various science courses and also between China and other countries, there are also cases where theory existed first and complete engineering technology followed the application of theory to practice. For example, law enforcement system engineering was introduced from systems engineering and then elevated in a scientific theory. It is still based on law enforcement practice, meaning that the practice existed first to introduce the theory of system engineering, technology and means before being formed into a law enforcement system engineering. From the overall setup of science and technology, it is made up roughly of six parts, i.e., natural science, social science, mathematics, the science of thinking, physiological science and systems science. All the parts have the three levels of basic science, technological science and engineering technology. They all finally lead to Marxist philosophy, with philosophy as the basis, nucleus and supreme guide.⁹ The structural setup of jurisprudence may generally be illustrated by Diagram I.

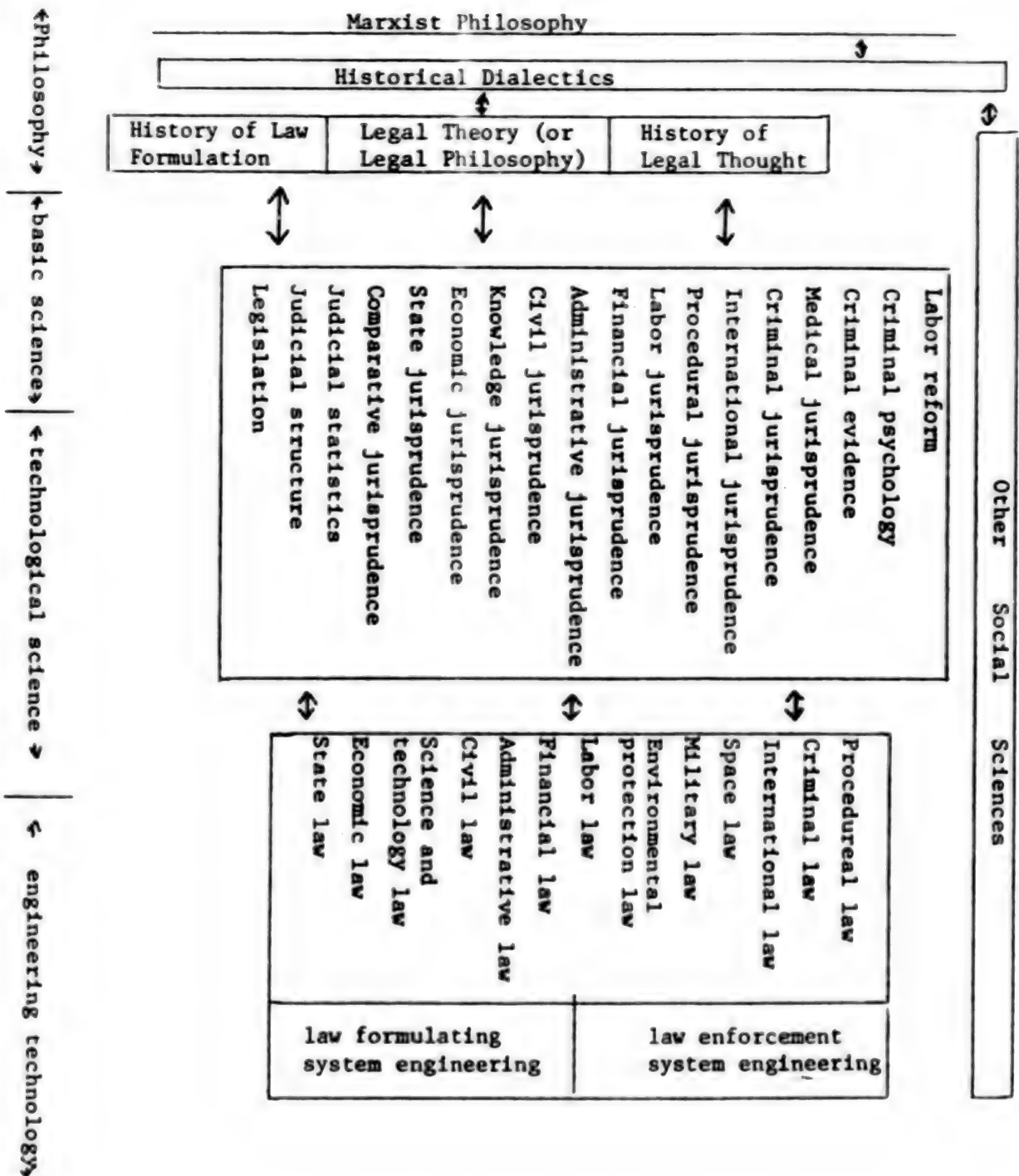


Diagram I. This is a sketch diagram in which not all academic courses have been filled in. Historical dialectics is the bridge from the scientific technology of social science to Marxist philosophy, which is the supreme condensation of human knowledge. Legal system engineering and law enforcement system engineering are the systems engineering that sums up the various phases of work.

Diagram I is based on the objective development laws of various sciences and of jurisprudence, and the general division is in accordance with our country's current legal system and its increasing need in development. Besides, the various laws and regulations that have already been enacted or are in the process of enactment such as the laws on protection of teenagers, family planning and eugenics are not entirely included.

Our country's socialist legal setup, legal system setup and jurisprudence setup are different from each other, yet are reciprocally related, penetrated, linked and coordinated and are aimed at the realization of the best and the most efficient administration of the country and the society to construct a complete socialist setup of law enforcement. Legal system engineering and law enforcement engineering are the two courses of engineering technology that belong to one system. They are also closely related, reciprocally penetrated and linked with other engineering technologies. In this way our country's socialist law enforcement science setup is armed with modern science to develop a Marxist form of modernized jurisprudence. Our Marxist law enforcement science setup is an open setup. It is a part of the science technology setup that takes Marxist philosophy as the supreme condensation,¹⁰ especially a part of social science. The science of law enforcement has many links with other science technologies and should be nourished by the other science technologies.

FOOTNOTES

1. Dong Biwu: "On Socialist Democracy and Law Enforcement," People's Publishers, p 153.
2. Quoted from Liu Shengping [0491 0581 1627], etc: "Basic Knowledge on Socialist Law Making," Tianjin People's Publishers, p 2-3.
3. Zhang Zhongjiang [1728 0112 4829] and Wu Sihuan: "Preliminary Exploration of Modernization of Measures in Studying Adolescent Commission of Crimes" in China Social Science Publishers, "Research on Adolescent Commission of Crimes" Vol 8, 1983.
4. Wu Sihuan, He Bochuan [0149 0590 0278] and Liu Chunlong [0481 2504 7893]: "Assumption and Prospect of Computer Legal Advice" in "Research on Science and Technology Management", Vol 2, 1983.
5. "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping 1975-82"p 84.
6. Ibid, p 310.
7. Qian Xuesen: "Energetically Develop Systems Engineering and Early Establishment of Systems Science Setup", GUANGMING RIBAO, Second edition, 10 November 1979. See also Qian Xuesen, etc.: "On Systems Engineering Hunan Science Publishers, p 173.
8. Qian Xuesen: "Science Bulletin", 4th Edition 1957, p 19.

9. Qian Xuesen: "The Structure of Modern Science: Another Discussion on the Science and Technology Setup" in "Research on Philosophy," 3d Edition, 1982, p 19.

10. Ibid.

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CSO: 4005/220

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS CALL ON HOLIDAY WORKERS IN BEIJING

OW050512 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 1 Jan 85

[By reporters Huang Zhiming and Yang Qing]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Some leading comrades of the central state organs and Beijing Municipality today separately called at some of the capital's factories, stores, hospitals, public street cars and bus stations, railroad stations, city cleaning units, coal supply centers, fire stations, traffic control units, and public security stations to extend their regards to the staff and workers insisting on working on holiday.

Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing CPC Committee, and Zhao Qingfu, vice minister of water conservancy and electric power, this morning called at the headquarters of the Shijingshan Power Plant. Li Ximing, shaking hands with workers, said: "You have been working hard. The people of the capital thank you for what you have done."

Chen Xitong, mayor of the Beijing Municipality, and Zhang Peng, advisor to the Beijing Municipal People's Government, called at the Beijing coking factory and inquired about the reforms and production work of the factory. Chen Xitong extended New Year's greetings to the new leading body of the factory, saying: "Be flexible in thinking and do not become ossified."

When Vice Mayor Han Boping called at the Dongzhimen Bus Station, he called on the staff and workers of the capital's street cars and bus service units, beginning from the first day of the new year, to pay attention to making reforms and improving service.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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TO HONOR KUOMINTANG DEFECTORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

OW291812 Beijing, XINHUA in English 1012 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Certificates of honor will be issued next year to 1.7 million officers and men of the Kuomintang Army, Air Force and Navy who have revolted and crossed over to the side of the people during the country's liberation war (1946-49) in recognition of their contribution to the Chinese revolution.

This decision of the Chinese communist Party and the government was announced by Li Ding, deputy director of the committee's United Front Work Department today.

Such certificates have already been issued to former KMT personnel at the Civil Aviation Administration of China and the General Administration of Customs.

"The communist party and the people will never forget the meritorious services rendered by those who revolted against KMT--whether they did so early or late," Li told a gathering of KMT defectors.

"We, the communists, are historical materialists," he said, adding that the just actions taken by revolting KMT troops helped liberation war to win earlier than expected.

Li reaffirmed the party's consistent policy towards Kuomintang personnel who come over.

Under the policy, all patriots are considered as of one family, whether they rally to the motherland early or late. They will be given jobs according to their abilities and their past misdeeds forgiven.

CSO: 4003/330

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC SELF-GOVERNMENT LEAGUE MEETS

OW300630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1742 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--The Second Plenary Session of the Third Council of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League was held in Beijing from 25 to 29 December. A resolution was adopted at the meeting, calling on all members of the league to dedicate their wisdom and ability to the restructuring of the national economy and opening to the outside world. Su Ziheng, chairman of the Council of General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, made a report on the work of the Executive Council.

The participants in the meeting put forward a tentative plan to further serve the restructuring of the national economy and the work of opening to the outside world. The participants unanimously held that our country has entered into a new period of invigorating the economy and that, in the new year, all members should give full play to their relationship with people inside and outside Taiwan and develop an active role in promoting "mail, commercial, and transport services" between the mainland and Taiwan and in importing technology and attracting investment and talented people.

Responsible persons of the league including Su Ziheng, Li Chunqing, Tian Fuda, Qian Fuxing, Lin Shengzhong, and Xu Mengshan and more than 70 members and alternate members of the Executive Council attended the meeting.

During the session, the United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee held a reception for the members who attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/330

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NIE RONGZHEN GREET'S DEFENSE PUBLISHING HOUSE

OW281309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, has sent a congratulatory letter to the National Defense Industry Publishing House on its 30th founding anniversary.

The letter was read at a tea party held today in celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the National Defense Industry Publishing House. Yan Jici, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the tea party.

The letter reads: Over the past 30 years, you have made great contributions to developing science and technology for China's national defense industry. Publishing is of the utmost importance because it is an indispensable means of disseminating science and technology, exchanging information, cultivating talented personnel, and enriching the people's spiritual life. The reading fever that has emerged since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has particularly manifested the urgency and importance of vigorously developing publishing work. It is hoped that you will sum up experiences further improve your work, publish more books of good quality, and joint efforts with comrades working for science, technology, and industry for national defense in striving to build national defense, meet the challenges of the new technological revolution, and speed up the realization of the four modernizations.

Some 500 people, including responsible persons of the departments concerned and scientists, attended the tea party.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC DEPUTY ZHOU QINYUE PASSES AWAY 22 DECEMBER

ON310332 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1307 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Chongqing, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--Comrade Zhou Qinyue, a deputy to the Sixth NPC and a close comrade-in-arms who protractedly cooperated with the party, passed away on 22 December at the age of 86.

A memorial meeting for Comrade Zhou Qinyue was held in Chongqing on 30 December. Hu Yaobang, Nie Rongzhen, Wan Li, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Li Jingquan, Duan Junyi, and Hu Ziang, as well as NPC Standing Committee, CPPCC National Committee, CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department and CPC Central Committee's Organization Department sent wreaths.

Ever since his youth, Comrade Zhou Qinyue had wholeheartedly pursued progress. In 1919 he went to France to carry out his work-study plan. In 1921 he took up the post as chief editor of XINSHU BAO [NEW SICHUAN NEWSPAPER] and successively invited Chen Yi, Xiao Chun, and other communists as chief commentators to actively propagate new culture and new ideological trends, making XINSHU BAO a major medium of the revolutionary public opinion in the Chongqing area at that time. During the liberation war period, when XINSHU BAO was occupied by Kuomintang secret agents, he indignantly left his post and went to Shanghai, Hong Kong, and other places to engage in the democratic movement, and contributed his strength to the cause of people's liberation.

Zhou Qinyue resolutely supported the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and he was fully confident in the fulfillment of the great tasks of the four modernizations and reunification of the motherland.

CS01 4005/134

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG YINGCHAO CHERISHES MEMORY OF MA QIANLI

HK021328 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Deng Yingchao [6772 4481 6389]: "Cherishing the Memory of Teacher and Friend Ma Qianli--To Mark the Centenary of the Birth of Ma Qianli" -- written in Tianjin in late June, 1984]

[Text] Ma Qianli was a patriot, educationist, and social activist. From his youth, he had cherished the patriotic idea that the individual is responsible for the rise and fall of his motherland and the will to save the nation.

Ma Qianli was teaching at Nankai Middle School, Tianjin in 1915. When Qi Biting, principal of Zhidi No 1 Women's Teachers School, Tianjin, went abroad, Zhang Boling, the principal of Nankai Middle School became the acting principal of Zhidi No 1 Women's Teachers School. Ma also came over with Zhang Boling and taught at the Women's Teachers School. While he was teaching at Nankai Middle School, Ma was more a brother than teacher to the students, and they were intimate with each other; he took part in all the students' extra-curricular activities at Nankai Middle School, such as speech contests, all kinds of sports, the publication of bulletins, and the performance of plays. He supported and took an active part in all this, and sometimes even performed on stage together with the students, which won the praise of many. When he taught at the women's teachers school, he was serious and responsible in his work, very sincere with the students, and easy to get along with, which very deeply impressed us. Only it was not long before he returned to Nankai Middle School.

The "May 4th" Movement broke out in 1919, the students in Tianjin launched a momentous patriotic movement to strongly oppose imperialism and the betrayal of the nation, demanding the recovery of sovereignty of our state and our occupied territories. At that time, the reactionary Tianjin authorities colluded with the leading members of the schools in adopting a high-handed policy in an attempt to stamp out the patriotic student movement. Ma Qianli dared to take the side of the students, and led the students in carrying out the struggle. At that time, teachers like Ma were very few in number; it was difficult of attainment, hence worthy of esteem. Not only did he lead the students in marching forward, but also persisted in boosting the development and growth of the patriotic front. On the strength of his reputation and status in Tianjin, Ma went on to initiate the founding of the Tianjin Association of

All Circles together with the Students Association, Women's Association of All Circles

In Tianjin, there were two famous Mas, one was Ma Qianli, and the other was Ma Jun then a Nankai Middle School student, who later joined the CPC; he was arrested and persecuted by the reactionary authorities and became a martyr in Beijing in 1927, when he was in a leading post in the Beijing City CPC Committee. These two comrades passed away long ago. However, their indomitable spirit and their spirit of heroic struggle are still fresh in my memory.

At that time, Cao Rui, the reactionary warlord and the governor of Zhidi Province and Yang Yide, director of the Tianjin Police Bureau continued to adopt a high-handed policy; in succession, they closed the Tianjin Association of All Circles and the Students Association, they arrested and held in custody Ma Qianli and Ma Jun and 20 other or so members of the Association of All Circles while they were in session. Later, demanding the release of the persons arrested and the reopening of the Association of All Circles and the Students Association, the masses of all circles encircled the provincial government office building in petition. At that time, Zhou Enlai, Yu Tangzhou, Guo Longzhen, and Zhang Ruoming were sent as representatives to make representations to the authorities. However, they, too, were held in custody and put in the same jail with the other 20 people under arrest earlier. While they were in custody, they closely united in struggle, opposed their unreasonable arrest, and went on a hunger strike. As a result of the struggle, they got the chance to read books and newspapers and to see each other in the house of detention. At the same time, the Tianjin Students Association was also actively trying to rescue the representatives held in custody; and those who were sent to rescue them took their baggage along with them to the police bureau in their struggle, saying that the representative held in custody were representing them, and if the representatives were imprisoned, the students would stay in prison in turn, causing great confusion in the police bureau. The reactionary rulers were scared, Yang Yide finally agreed to let the rescuers see the representatives in custody in their quarters. Later, they won the wide sympathy of public opinion, Yang Yide and Cao Rui were compelled to solve the problem through legal means by transferring the representatives in custody to the Hebei Provincial Court of Justice. It was not until July 1920 when the court was formally opened to try the case. At that time, the case won the sympathetic support of Liu Chongyou, the famous patriotic lawyer in Beijing, who volunteered to defend the case, and the release of the representatives was finally ordered, and the struggle won a victory. Later, because the reactionary government forced the schools to expel the patriotic student representatives, Ma Qianli resigned from his post at Nankai Middle School, and started the progressive XIN MINYI BOA, acting as chief editor himself. Relying on this newspaper, it was possible for us to publish some articles on women; meanwhile, XIN MINYI BAO also helped publish the FUNU RIBAO.

In the early 1920's, Le Daren, an established businessman in the medicine trade was willing to run a school with his own funds. He showed great admiration for and trust in Ma Qianli, and invited the later to take charge of

the preparations to build the Daren Private School for Girls and to become its principal. Ma said that he would like to become principal of the Daren Girls School, but he would not accept a salary (he would take 10 yuan month for travel allowance only), he would do the job entirely on an obligatory basis, but he would be responsible for handling all the schools' internal affairs, and no interference was desired. Under the charge and leadership of Ma Qianli, the Daren Private School for Girls was an enlightened and democratic school, and the teachers were given a free hand in participating in all kinds of progressive social activities, the school authorities did not even exert any pressure or interference about their joining the CYL or CPC. The teachers he invited were mostly activists of the Women's Teachers School during the "May 4th" Movement, and they all worked earnestly and in unity. I felt most happy and fortunate to be invited to teach at such a school, and once again became a colleague of Ma Qianli: the experience was most helpful to me. Ma was my teacher and comrade, today when we mark the centenary of his birth, I cherish the memory of Ma, and I avail myself the opportunity to renew to him my highest regards!

CSO: 4005/330

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS ATTEND JIANGSU NEW YEAR GET-TOGETHER

OM032204 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government and the Nanjing City People's Government held a 1985 New Year get-together at the Nanjing People's Hall this afternoon.

Attending the get-together were Vice Chairman Xu Shiyou and members Jiang Weiqing, Du Ping, and Hui Yuyu of the Central Advisory Committee, members of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission Zhan Danan and Kang Di; responsible person of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification in Jiangsu (Chang Kaiyun); responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the CPPCC Provincial Committee Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Liu Lin, and Chu Jiang, responsible comrades of the Nanjing Military Region Xiang Shoushi, Guo Linxiang, Zhang Ming, Tang Shudi, Wang Zibo, Wang Jingmin, Li Baoqi, Wei Jiashan, and Chen Hui; advisers of the military region Sun Keji, Zhang Yuhua, and Wu Shihong, responsible comrades of the Nanjing Military Region Air Force, the Nanjing Senior Army School, the Naval Academy, and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District Zheng Zhubo, (Xiao Jianfen), Chu Min, Zhang Xusan, Li Cai, and (Zeng Sen), and responsible comrades of the Nanjing City CPC Committee, the city advisory committee, the city people's Congress Standing Committee, the city government, and the CPPCC city committee Cheng Weigao, (Jia Zhizhen), (Qi Zhi), Zhang Yaohua, and (Zhang Chenghuan).

Attending the get-together were also responsible persons of party, government, and army leading organs; all democratic parties and people's organizations; public figures, retired cadres; and representatives from the people of various circles, totalling over 3,000.

In the lounge of the hall, the leading party, government, and army comrades exchanged cordial conversations and holiday greetings, pledging to fight in unity, redouble the efforts, and strive to fulfill all tasks in order to win new victories.

The Jiangsu Provincial Beijing Opera Troupe performed an 8-scene modern Beijing opera, the Story of (Yaowangmiao), at the get-together.

CSO: 4005/330

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FOUR MAJOR TASKS--The central government will focus on four major tasks in the coming year: (1) promoting the reform of the entire economic system centering on the cities; (2) formulating the program for the "Seventh 5-Year Plan;" (3) continuing party consolidation; (4) further readjusting the leading groups of the various levels. [Text] [Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMI-MONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 21, 10 Nov 84 p 47] 6080

NO CHANGE IN POLICY--Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared: "We wish to tell the world that China's current line, principles, policies and strategies will not change. Not only our generation will not change them, and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang will not change them, but our third, fourth and fifth echelons will not change them. It is because practice has proved that our line, principles, policies and strategies are correct and effective. As a result of their implementation, our country has prospered, the people's living has improved, and our international prestige has risen. If they are changed, the state will suffer a loss, and the people will suffer a loss. Therefore, the people will not support any change. The continuity of our present policies is reliable. [Text] [Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMI-MONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 21, 10 November 84 p 46] 6080

HUBEI, LIAONING SUPPORT OF QINGHAI--According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the state planning, economics, and nationalities affairs commissions have jointly issued a circular stating that, in order to step up economic assistance for border and minority-nationality areas, with the approval of leading comrades of the State Council, Hubei and Liaoning Provinces and Wuhan and Shenyang cities are to establish counterpart support ties with Qinghai. This is in addition to the counterpart support provided by Shandong Province. The Qinghai Provincial People's Government general office has issued a notice calling on all areas and departments to actively make preparations for this counterpart support, and implement it as soon as possible. [Text] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/330

EAST REGION

CHANGTING OBTAINS TECHNICAL HELP FROM OUTSIDE AREAS

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMI-MONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 21, 10. Nov 84 pp 38-39

[Article by Zhou Junxiang [0719 0193 4382]: "Changting County's 'Roaming Think Tanks'"]

[Text] Fujian's Changting county is an area with a glorious revolutionary tradition. Though its economic development in recent years was faster than before, it still faced the difficulties of lack of resources, inconvenient communication and backward technology, and the most troublesome problem to the county party committee leaders was the severe personnel shortage. What should be done?

They recalled that, after liberation, the county sent a large group of its sons and daughters to various areas of the motherland. By a preliminary investigation, the county science and technology commission located more than 400 scientific and technical personnel of Changting origin. A strong force, they were found in colleges and universities, scientific research organs and large enterprises in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Fuzhou, and their help could be obtained. Thereupon, letter after letter, carrying the greetings of the people of their hometown and expressing the desire for help, was mailed to them in distant places of the land.

The recipients were deeply moved in their hearts by the letters from their hometown. Realizing that their hometown people, who had made tremendous sacrifices during the revolution, still led a difficult life, they felt a responsibility to do something. Returning from a lecture tour in America, assistant research fellow Dai Nianzu [2071 1819 4371] of the Institute of History of Natural Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, immediately responded: "I always consider my minor achievements the result of the training given me by the party organization and the people, and I always want to win honor for my mother in my hometown. I will never disgrace her. Whatever you want me to do in your work and construction and whatever difficulties you have which I can be of help, I will do my very best!"

Dai Nianzu's letters expressed the thoughts of others of Changting origin. Whenever they came across any scientific and technical and economic information suitable for use by their hometown, they invariably forwarded it to Changting. Those visiting relatives in the county always wanted to do something

useful for its people. During his recent visit there, Kang Junshen [1000 7486 5116], chairman of ophthalmology in Shanghai's Beizhan Hospital, treated some difficult cases and personally performed cornea transplants to demonstrate and train his hometown ophthalmologists. Visiting his home during winter vacation, lecturer Xu Yonggui [6079 3057 6311] of the Jiangxi Metallurgical Institute spent 22 days teaching the technical training class on "energy conservation and the boiler" and trained a group of boiler technicians for his hometown.

On 20 May this year, the Changting county party committee sent representatives to Shanghai to hold a discussion meeting on the county's economic development. More than 40 scientists and technicians among those of Changting origin attended and made many rationalization suggestions. Lecturer Guan Shishen [2455 0013 8590] of the engineering management department, Tongji University, proposed that, with its meagre resources and weak foundation, Changting must first solve the fund raising problem. It should start from reality, concentrate on the development of labor-intensive enterprises and strive to improve processing and construction industries. Several professors and lecturers of Tongji University expressed their desire to serve as the technical backup force to Changting's construction company and made preliminary plans to train 50 key construction technicians. Hearing of the difficulties of the Changting cotton textile plant in marketing cotton yarn, an economist of the Shanghai towel plant volunteered to organize some retired engineers and technicians to make an inspection tour and start a towel plant in Changting. The investment will be recovered in 2 years after completion of the plant, and there will be an annual net profit of 2 million yuan.

Currently, up to 100 scientists and technicians of Changting origin in Shanghai have taken the initiative to form a construction consultation liaison "window" for the county. They are determined to make greater contributions to Changting's development.

6080

CSO: 4005/300

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CENTERS PROMOTE FAMILY EDUCATION

OW161446 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--More than 2,000 centers to advise parents on child care and education are now operating in Guangdong Province, according to the Provincial Women's Federation.

A third of the province's population of 60 million are children up to 14 years old. Although Guangdong's economy has flourished and living standards have risen, recent surveys by the women's federation have indicated that children still suffer from anemia and poor education in many places because parents lack information about balanced diets and child care.

To change all this, the federation has played a major part in organizing the "family education" centers and programs. More than 30,000 professors, doctors and educational workers have been promoting child psychology and improved education, nutrition and hygiene since 1982.

They have organized courses for newlyweds, pregnant women, young mothers and kindergarten nurses and cooks. More than a million people have participated in courses or lectures on health care, baby nursing, prevention and cure of disease and child education.

This is helping to create a better family environment for children to grow up in, and will result in healthier, brighter children, said the federation.

CSO: 4000/091

SOUTHWEST REGION

LAW ON MINORITY REGION AUTONOMY DISCUSSED

Kunming YUNNAN SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES IN YUNNAN] in Chinese No 5, Sep 84 pp 10-13

[Article by Liu Shusheng [0491 2885 3932]: "Realistically and Conscientiously Carry out the Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities"]

[Text] The "Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities," passed at the second session of the Sixth National People's Congress, has already been promulgated at the order of President Li Xiannian and will take effect on 1 October of this year. This law is a major achievement in the construction of China's socialist democracy and legal system, and it marks the entry of the Chinese system of regional autonomy for nationalities into a new period of development. Because the law reflects the basic interests and common will of the people of all nationalities in China, it has received their heartfelt support. The promulgation and implementation of the law will certainly play a tremendous role in guaranteeing the minority nationalities' rights of equality and autonomy, accelerating economic and cultural development in autonomous areas, accelerating the motherland's four modernizations and the realization of common prosperity for all nationalities, developing socialist relationships of equality, solidarity and mutual aid among all nationalities and further consolidating the motherland's unity and border defense.

Implementation of regional autonomy for nationalities is our party's basic policy, a policy that applies Marxism-Leninism to the resolution of China's nationalities question. China is a unified multinational state. It has more than 50 nationalities, living together in an interlocking pattern of dispersion in the motherland's vast territory. Over a long period of historical development, the people of each nationality have together created the great motherland's splendid culture. During the long common struggle against imperialist aggression and the oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling classes and during long economic and cultural exchanges, the people of each nationality have shared the same breath and destiny and formed an unbreakable union of flesh and blood. China's system of regional autonomy for nationalities is based on this historical heritage, on the relationship among the nationalities and on the dispersion of the nationalities. Our party has always advocated absolutely uniform equality for the nationalities and implemented policies of equality and solidarity among

nationalities and of common prosperity for all nationalities. Regional autonomy for nationalities means the establishment--under the unified leadership of the state--of autonomous regions or autonomous districts and counties, for one nationality alone or for several nationalities together, in areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities. Such establishment must be based on such local conditions as the relationship between nationalities and economic development and of course must take history into account. If other minority nationalities live in compact communities within a certain nationality's autonomous area, the state establishes appropriate autonomous areas or nationality townships. This enables every minority nationality--whether living in compact communities or scattered, whether the compact community occupies an area large or small--to have true autonomy and to enjoy the right to be master in its own house. This also fully embodies the party's policy of equality and solidarity among the nationalities, favors full play for the initiative of the people of each nationality to be master in their own houses and favors cooperation, mutual aid and common development for each nationality.

In the 30-odd years since the founding of the People's Republic, Yunnan, under thanks to the concern of the party and the State Council, has had fine results in the implementation of the policy of regional autonomy for nationalities. The province now has 8 autonomous districts, 19 autonomous counties and more than 1,000 nationality townships, with the townships located in areas where the minority nationalities are dispersed. The autonomous administrative areas for the nationalities make up 69 percent of Yunnan's land area, and their population of more than 16.2 million makes up 48 percent of the province's people. Minority nationalities represent more than 8.4 of those 16.2 million persons and account for 80 percent of Yunnan's minority nationality population. The practice of the policy of regional autonomy for nationalities has further strengthened solidarity among the nationalities and further consolidated border defense. The people of each nationality love the party, the motherland and socialism even more ardently, and they have become extremely enthusiastic about socialist construction.

During the pursuit of regional autonomy for nationalities, there indeed have been complications and "left" interference. Such problems have primarily taken the following forms: insufficient respect for the minority nationalities' right of autonomy, insufficient attention to their special characteristics and insufficient help and consideration for them. Moreover, large nationalities in autonomous areas have shown insufficient consideration for small nationalities there. Particularly serious was the destruction of the system of regional autonomy for nationalities by the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing during the decade of the Cultural Revolution. These cliques slandered such autonomy as being "splittist," arbitrarily changed the administrative divisions of the autonomous areas, repressed those areas and denied the right of autonomy to the minority nationalities. They also saddled the advocates of regional autonomy with an undeserved reputation. Nevertheless, the people of each nationality were unswerving in their belief in their regional autonomy and resolutely resisted and struggled against the violence of the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee has led the way in resolutely bringing order out of chaos in nationalities work. It has criticized the violence done to that work by the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. It has carried out the party's nationalities policy and redressed large numbers of misjudged cases and injustices. Moreover, it has handled in a timely way the problems left over by history. In light of realities in nationality areas, provincial party committees and people's governments have adopted certain policies and measures to help the people of each nationality restore and expand production. Within a short period of several years, the chaos of the decade-long Cultural Revolution has been reversed: political stability and solidarity have come to nationality areas, and so has daily economic expansion. The people's lives are improving constantly. The autonomous areas' gross agricultural output value rose 10.1 percent from 1978 to 1983, revenue went up 73.5 percent and per capita income doubled. The problems of food and clothing in some areas that had long been poor have been basically solved. Now, thanks to the guidance of the correct line determined by the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, the people of each nationality are advancing toward deeper and broader production as they turn from a single-product economy to economic diversification and from traditional or even primitive agriculture to modern agriculture. Major and specialized households, representatives of advanced productive forces, are constantly emerging even among fairly backward minority nationalities. Some autonomous areas have formed or are forming commodity production bases and have their own "fist" goods. Both relatively advanced and relatively backward nationalities are undergoing great historical transformation.

Culture and education are flourishing among the nationalities. Not only do autonomous areas commonly have primary and secondary schools, but they also have established institutions of higher learning. In order to accelerate the training of cadres from each nationality and of specialists for the four modernizations, provincial party committees and people's governments have taken special measures and as a result, autonomous nationality areas have opened and reopened some primary and secondary boarding schools, plus some semi-boarding higher primary schools, for nationalities. Nationality classes have begun in ordinary secondary schools, secondary technical schools and institutions of higher learning. Relaxed admissions and grading standards, suited to various regions and nationalities, are applied so as to increase the number of nationality students recruited. The use of the nationalities' spoken and written languages is an important indication of equality among the nationalities. In the past few years, autonomous areas have reopened organizations doing work in the spoken and written languages of the nationalities and publishing for the nationalities; they have also established some new organizations of these kinds. Newspapers, political material, primary school textbooks, popular science books and many types of books for popular consumption are being published in the nationalities' languages. Four newly built broadcasting stations in autonomous areas use a total of eight nationality languages in their programs, have strengthened ideological and political work in nationality areas and have enriched the cultural life of each nationality. And special agencies have been set up and have strengthened the exploration and arrangement of the nationalities' cultural legacies.

A key question in the practice of regional autonomy for nationalities is the vigorous training of nationality cadres. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," Yunnan has attained fresh success in training, using and selecting such cadres. The province's 8 autonomous districts now have a total of more than 70,000 minority nationality cadres, who account for 36 percent of all cadres in those districts. Its 19 autonomous counties have a total of more than 20,000 minority nationality cadres, who make up 45.4 percent of all cadres in those counties. Minority nationality cadres constitute 63.3 percent of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the standing committees of the people's congresses of the 8 autonomous districts and 54.3 percent of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the districts themselves. In the 19 autonomous counties, minority nationality cadres account for 71.4 percent of the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the standing committees of the people's congresses and 55.7 percent of the county magistrates and deputy magistrates. The district chairmen and county magistrates are all minority nationality citizens that practice autonomy. There is an appropriate proportion of nationality cadres and nationality leading cadres in every department in the districts and counties.

In the past 30-odd years, positive and negative practice has proved that the system of regional autonomy for nationalities is an important system suited to Chinese conditions and that it is a successful experience gained in the nationalities question in the course of constructing a distinctively Chinese form of socialism. Earnest implementation of the party's policy of regional autonomy for nationalities is eliminating the historical estrangements among nationalities by realizing uniform equality among nationalities, strengthening solidarity among nationalities, building closer relationships among nationalities and consolidating the motherland's unity and border defense. As for training cadres and all kinds of specialists and technical personnel from all nationalities, the party's policy is truly realizing minority nationalities' rights of equality and autonomy so that they can be masters in their own houses. So as to unite the patriotic personages of each minority nationality, the party's policy is internally reforming the nationality areas, accelerating construction of all kinds in those areas, eliminating the historical injustices among nationalities and making backward nationalities gradually join the ranks of advanced nationalities. In short, the party's policy is exceedingly superior.

Yunnan is a multinational border province with 24 minority nationalities that have a population of more than 4,000 persons. Minority nationalities make up nearly one-third of the provincial population of more than 33 million. Thus Yunnan is a microcosm of the motherland, which is a great family of many nationalities. Earnest implementation of the policy of regional autonomy for nationalities is especially significant for this province. As the "Law on Regional Autonomy for Nationalities" is carried out, every kind of construction in the nationalities' autonomous areas, as well as the solidarity, mutual aid and common prosperity among all nationalities, will certainly take on a new, even more heartening appearance.

Vigorous and appropriate economic and cultural development in the autonomous areas is a basic matter that must get plenty of emphasis in the implementation

of the "Law on Regional Autonomy for Nationalities." The realization of such autonomy lies in guaranteeing that the minority nationalities enjoy the right of political equality, in having every development project in their areas proceed faster, in gradually reducing the gap between the levels of Han economic and cultural development and those of the minority nationalities and in finally eliminating real inequality among the nationalities. In Yunnan, we must now perform the following tasks well:

First, we must earnestly study and publicize the "Law on Regional Autonomy for Nationalities." This law sums up China's 30-odd years of experience in practicing such autonomy. In particular, it contains certain major policy decisions taken by the party since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee Committee. These decisions favor the mastery of the minority nationalities in their own houses, the acceleration of economic and cultural undertakings in nationality areas and the strengthening of the unity of nationalities. The law specifically guarantees that minority nationalities may exercise the rights of equality and autonomy that the "Constitution" stipulates for them. By earnestly enforcing the law's stipulations, we shall arouse to an extreme pitch the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities in the autonomous areas and accelerate economic and cultural development in nationality areas. in order to do so, we must earnestly study and publicize the law and make the broad masses of both the cadres and the nationalities understand its basic spirit and basic content. Only then can we enforce the law in light of the realities in Yunnan's autonomous areas, exercise even better the rights to every kind of autonomy granted by the law to those areas and bring the law of autonomy into the fullest play.

Second, while studying and publicizing the "Law on Regional Autonomy for Nationalities," we must not lose touch with reality. We have to examine the circumstances under which our areas and departments carry out the policy of regional autonomy for nationalities. If any resolutions, decisions, orders or directives do not conform to the law, we must take the initiative to revise, supplement or even abolish them. Hence we may achieve compliance with the law, strict enforcement of the law and investigation according to the law. The law is based on the fundamental principle--stipulated by the "Constitution"--of true regional autonomy for nationalities. Since the law is a basic law that suits the needs of party and state in their general tasks in the new era and was formulated therefor, it has to be earnestly implemented. Regional autonomy for nationalities is to be practiced within a unified country. On the one hand, higher-level state agencies must provide stronger leadership and assistance for autonomous areas. On the other hand, autonomous areas may take their own realities into account and suggest ways to carry out decisions and directives sent down by the agencies. Then, with the latter's approval, they may be flexible in their implementation or stop it altogether. Furthermore, in light of their nationalities' special political, economic and cultural characteristics and in accordance with the rights granted by the "Law on Regional Autonomy for Nationalities," autonomous areas must stress the formulation and perfections of regulations on autonomy and of specific regulations. They must combine generalities and specifics well, and on behalf of socialist construction, they must better mobilize the enthusiasm and creativity of the people of all nationalities. They must accelerate the pace

of the construction of the two civilizations within their borders and perform all tasks better.

Third, we must make progress in eliminating the influence of "left" thinking in the nationality question and recognize that question's complexity and protracted nature; we must not treat it simplistically. We must pay the utmost attention to the new characteristics of the relationships among nationalities in new situations. Realization of the four socialist modernizations is in the common basic interest of the people of all nationalities, and it also constitutes the basic path toward the elimination of de facto inequality among nationalities. History, however, has bequeathed uneven levels of development among our nationalities. Because of this, we will certainly encounter many special problems during the course of realizing the four modernizations. Hence we must further improve our style of work, immerse ourselves more deeply in practice, do better investigation and research and adopt special policies and measures to solve those special problems. Every kind of economic and cultural association and integration among all the nationalities is increasing daily along with the development of the four modernizations. This excellent event represents great progress, as well as the inevitable tendency of historical development. Nevertheless, because of disparities among the nationalities, correct handling of the interrelations in this association and integration is a major problem that must always command our attention. Otherwise, even if we subjectively think that we are handling them well, we still might not get good results and might even introduce new tensions among nationalities. In the 30-odd years since liberation, practice has proved that to do any kind of work in minority nationality areas, we have to take local reality into account. We must consider the minority nationalities' special characteristics, respect the views of the minority nationality cadres, masses and personages from all walks of life and resolutely overcome vague generalization and "arbitrary uniformity."

Fourth, we must further liberate our thinking, liberalize our policies and press for reform. The "Law on Regional Autonomy for Nationalities" stipulates that in accordance with local realities, autonomous areas may implement state law and policy and plan and manage local economic and cultural undertakings on their own. While obeying state law and submitting to the prerequisites of unified state planning, these areas have the authority to formulate their own general and specific policies and plans for local economic development. They may rationally adjust the relations of production and reform the system of economic management, and they may adopt special policies and flexible measures to accelerate economic and cultural development. The law's stipulations grant considerable rights of self-management to the autonomous areas. These rights should be well applied in carrying out quick and bold reform, for along with them comes a spirit eager for reform. Hence autonomous areas may adopt policies and measures suited to the level of development of their local productive forces, open up new areas of production, maximize their advantages and minimize their disadvantages. By giving the masses a free hand, they will more quickly increase economic and cultural development and bring prosperity to the people of every nationality as quickly as possible.

Fifth, we must vigorously train nationality cadres and technical talent for the four modernizations and strengthen the development and introduction of intellectual resources. These are key issues for the all-round development of nationality areas. Yunnan now has more than 124,000 nationality cadres, nearly 70,000 of whom are specialized technical personnel. They form the backbone of socialist construction in its nationality areas. As far as those areas' requirements for the four modernizations are concerned, however, we are woefully ill prepared in terms of cadre numbers, educational level and professional and technical knowledge, as well as in terms of the composition of the entire corps of nationality cadres. The major guarantee of faster economic and cultural development in nationality areas is the training of a corps of minority nationality cadres who uphold the four basic principles, loyally carry out the party's line and general and specific policies, link themselves closely to the masses and meet the requirements of the four modernizations. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, Yunnan has done much work--and got remarkable results--in training nationality cadres, investing in intellectual resources and initiating educational and cultural work. But our results are still inadequate. We must take further measures to strengthen the training of nationality cadres, to develop intellectual resources and to introduce those resources. These are urgent tasks that we must work hard to do well.

In his report to the Twelfth CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Unity of the nationalities, equality among the nationalities and common prosperity for the nationalities together form a major question about the destiny of our multinational state." Earnest implementation of the "Law on Regional Autonomy for Nationalities," proper performance of nationality work, increased economic and cultural development in nationality areas and constant elevation of the material and cultural living standards of the people of all nationalities are directly related to Yunnan's general situation in terms of stability and unity, the four modernizations and the consolidation of national defense. We must raise everyone's consciousness of the importance of the nationality question, have a high party spirit and sense of responsibility and strive hard to accomplish the party's task in the area of nationality work.

12570
CSO: 4005/138

SOUTHWEST REGION

MINORITIES PROMOTED TO LEADING POSTS IN YUNNAN

OW111624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Kunming, 11 January (XINHUA)--Many minority nationality people have been promoted to be county or township leaders over the past year in Yunnan Province, southwest China.

Administration and chairmanship of the Standing Committee of the people's congresses in the province's 19 autonomous counties are all headed by minority people, according to the 11th session of the Sixth Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress which closed here Thursday.

Of Yunnan's 122 counties or cities, minority people are magistrates in 66 and chairmen of the people's congress standing committees in 68.

Almost all heads of the 1,682 minority nationality townships are minority cadres.

Yunnan has a population of more than 30 million, 31.7 percent of whom are minority people. It is inhabited by 25 minority nationalities, including bais, naxis, yis, dais, miaos, yaos and buyis.

Last year, 164,302 minority people were elected deputies to the township people's congresses, 38 percent of the total. Another 12,838 were elected deputies to the county people's congresses--41 percent of the total.

There are 55 minority nationalities in China, numbering more than 67 million--6.7 percent of the country's population.

CS0: 4000/096

SOUTHWEST REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK IN SICHUAN PROVINCE

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 November 84 p 1

[Article by Shen Zhenlian [3088 2182 5114]: "Party Rectification Liaison Officers About To Depart for 11 Municipalities and Localities"]

[Text] The party rectification work steering committee of the CPC provincial committee on the 21st and 22d of this month summoned a meeting of its liaison officers assigned to municipalities and localities to study the guiding spirit of the CPC Central Committee and provincial committee on the assignment of party rectification liaison officers and to discuss the tasks, duties and means of operation of the liaison officers. The responsible comrades of the CPC provincial party rectification work steering committee --Yang Rudai [2799 3067 1486], Xu Mengxia [6079 1125 0204], Zang Lizing [1728 0500 5887] and An Faxiao [1344 3127 1321]--attended the meeting, and Comrade Yang Rudai made a speech. After the meeting, the liaison officers will then leave for 11 municipalities and localities.

Since October, various municipal, local and prefectural CPC committees have started their party work in succession. In order to understand and grasp in a timely way the situation in party rectification for facilitating the link between the upper and lower levels and the exchange of experience and to strengthen the guidance of party rectification work, the steering committee for CPC provincial party rectification work has selected and transferred to positions as liaison officers a number of old comrades from the provincial advisory committee, provincial people's representative congress, provincial people's political consultative council and other provincial-level units plus a number of municipal and local units to be assigned to the 11 municipalities and localities of Zigong, Dukou, Wanxian, Fuling, Daxian, Neijiang, Yiping, Mianyang, Leshan, Nanchong and Ya'an. During the first half year of this year, the CPC provincial committee already sent liaison officers to the two municipalities of Chongqing and Chengdu. The CPC provincial committee will assign liaison officers to the other municipalities and prefectures, to be based on the needs of the work.

Comrade Yang Rudai pointed out in his speech that the experience of the first stage of party rectification should be used for doing a good job during the second stage of party rectification work. He said we should fully affirm that the development in our province's first stage of party rectification

was healthy, that its methods were correct and that its achievements were glaring. Some successful experiences during the first stage of party rectification may be used for reference: (1) the insistence on depending on the revolutionary consciousness of party organizations and party members to solve the party's domestic problems through realistic criticism and self-criticism; (2) the insistence on uniform arrangement and close integration between party rectification work and economic and other professional work; (3) simultaneous rectification and reform so that the practical results of party rectification will continuously enhance the confidence and the positive attitude of the masses; and (4) the insistence on the leading role of the leadership in carrying out party rectification all the way down from the top level in bringing into play the exemplary function of party-member leading cadres and the supervisory function of the party-member masses. The second stage of party rectification, which requires a shorter time and should be better done than the first, should be well organized.

Comrade Yang Rudai also stressed that during the second party rectification stage special attention should be paid to grasping the following four issues: (1) in the field of ideological cognizance, we should study conscientiously, comprehend profoundly and carry out correctly "the decision on reforming the economic setup" by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in order to propel and do a good job in reform. (2) We should do a good job in the education of thoroughly negating the "cultural revolution." This is the key to eliminating factionalism and enhancing unity. Only in this way can we purge "the three kinds of people" and create favorable conditions for building the third echelon. In carrying out the education of thoroughly negating "the cultural revolution" we should closely link with the realities and handle well the questions left over by "the cultural revolution." (3) We should do a good job in constructing the leadership group, the group of people should be uniform in ideology and young and brilliant cadres who possess an adventurous spirit should be selected for leadership posts. Adequate arrangements should be made for those aged cadres who have retired to bring into play their residual contributions. (4) We should pay attention to study and solve the undesirable atmosphere that impedes reform.

Finally, Comrade Yang Rudai talked of the responsibilities, tasks and operational methods to be used by liaison officers. He stated that liaison officers should primarily function in assisting, supervising, examining and conducting liaison; be responsible for understanding the party rectification situation in the CPC committee in their respective municipalities or localities of assignment; master the activities; listen to the opinions of all quarters; and report in a timely way the situation and make suggestions to the local CPC committee and the party rectification work steering committee of the CPC provincial committee. The operational methods of the liaison officers are mainly to penetrate directly the party rectification unit, investigate and study, master first-hand information and pay attention to liaison with one or two components, sum up the experiences and extract from these experiences things with regularities and help the local CPC committee in steering party rectification work. They should also in a timely way report to the work steering committee of CPC provincial committee any new situation or problem.

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CSO: 4005/308

NORTH REGION

KANG KEQING, NI ZHIFU ATTEND WOMEN'S WORK CONFERENCE

SK170527Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The municipal women's work conference, with more than 500 women cadres participating, was held in Wuqing County yesterday morning. Braving the bitter cold and the hardships of the long journey, Comrade Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, came to the conference site to meet with the participants in the company of Ni Zhifu, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, and Zhang Guoying, vice chairman and first secretary of the secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation. Sister Kang told the participants that as a main force of the four modernizations, women should score more remarkable achievements. Her remarks were followed by warm applause.

Entrusted by Sister Kang, Zhang Guoying spoke at the conference on behalf of the All-China Women's Federation. She praised the Tianjin Municipal Women's Federation for having done active and successful women's work under the leadership of the municipal CPC committee. On the issue of reform, she said: Reform is a major event of the whole party, and also a task of prime importance to the women's work. Women's federations at all levels should have a firm and clear-cut stand toward the reform, support the able and advanced persons emerging in the course of reform, and avoid pouring cold water on newly emerging things.

Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC committee, in line with the central tasks for 1985 set forth some demands on women's work.

He said: Reform represents the fundamental desire of the people throughout the country, including millions of women. It is a need in women's self-transformation. Women's federations at all levels should further correct the guiding ideology of professional work, truly shift the focus of their work to serving the reform and the general task and general objective of the party, and conscientiously do good things for women and children which they can feel and see. They should strengthen their own reform and building, and strive to improve women's work to a new level. They should relay firmly

on the leadership of CPC committees, win the support of CPC committees and governments, and successfully unite and coordinate with other departments.

Ni Zhifu encouraged the participants to enhance their spirit, unite and work hard, dare to create the new, and strive to open up a new situation in women's work.

CSO: 4005/369

NORTH REGION

REGULATIONS TO PROTECT WOMEN, CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 84 p 3

[Article: "Regulations Concerning Protection of the Legitimate Rights and Interests of the Women and Children of Tianjin Municipality: the Regulations Were Passed at the 15th Session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee (Tianjin) on 25 October 1984"]

[Text] Article 1: In order to protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and children conscientiously, to elaborate fully the important role played by women in the construction of a socialist material and spiritual culture and to ensure a healthy upbringing and development during the child's growth and based on our nation's constitution and concerned laws such as the marriage law, criminal law, etc, in combination with the actual situation of Tianjin Municipality, these regulations are stipulated.

Article 2: The protection of the legitimate rights and interest of women and children is the common duty of the society.

Every citizen has the right to stop, prosecute and expose the illegal and criminal acts that infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of women and children.

All the government offices, social organizations, enterprises, business units and other organizations at the grass-roots level in the urban and rural areas should take an active role in the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. For serious consequences that result from the dereliction of duty, the people's governments at all levels and the concerned departments should investigate and affix the administrative or legal responsibility of the leading cadres in charge and the responsible persons.

Article 3: Women should study the law, should know the law and should obey the law; they should respect themselves, should have regard for themselves, should conduct themselves with dignity and should strive to become stronger so as to carry out their duties consciously and to defend their own legitimate rights and interests by using the law as a weapon.

Article 4: The principle of equal rights for men and women should be implemented firmly. It is ruled that in employment, cadre selection, student enrollment, cadre promotion, post and title evaluation, housing distribution, room and base distribution, labor-reward distribution, etc, there should be no discrimination against women in any unit. The people's government at all levels or the concerned departments should immediately stop and correct those who have violated this regulation.

Article 5: The status of women in the family should be equal to men. The act of beating, abusing or maltreating women should be forbidden. If a woman accuses her family members of beating, abusing or maltreating her, the unit of the prosecutor should solve the case with zest and should not delay. If the case should be handled by another concerned department, it should be transferred promptly.

If the case of physical assault, abuse or maltreatment is minor, the unit or the state organ at the grass-roots level and mass organizations to which the accused belongs should criticize and reeducate the accused. If the case is serious, it should be handled by the Ministry of Public Security and the judicial departments as prescribed by law.

Article 6: It is forbidden that a third person intervene in another person's marriage and family life. If a third person intervenes and breaks up another person's marriage and family or intrudes himself or herself into the legitimate rights and interests of women and children and, in a minor case, the third person and the side at fault will be criticized and reeducated or will be subject to disciplinary sanctions by their respective unit or state organ at the grass-roots level and in the mass organizations; both sides will be ordered to terminate their relationship. Those who have violated the rules of public security management and or those who are suited to the requirements of being reeducated through labor will be penalized for violating public order or will be reeducated through labor by the Ministry of Public Security. The third person, who intervenes in another person's marriage and family life, commits bigamy or commits other criminal offenses such as maltreatment, injury, murder, etc, will be penalized according to the concerned regulations of the criminal law.

Article 7: Discrimination against or maltreatment of baby girls and women who deliver baby girls is strictly forbidden. For minor maltreatment cases, criticism and reeducation or administrative disciplinary action will be enforced by the accused's unit or state organ at the grass-roots level and in the mass organizations. For serious cases, the accused will be penalized according to the concerned regulations of the criminal law.

Article 8: The people's court, in hearing divorce cases, should handle the cases according to the principle of the marriage law, considering the interests of the women and children in the areas of housing, division of property, the raising of children, etc.

Article 9: The penalty for willful infanticide will be imposed according to the regulation of criminal law, by which it is treated as the crime of willful murder.

The penalty for willful infant injury that leads to the injury or death of an infant will be imposed according to the regulation of the criminal law as the penalty for the crime of willful injury.

Those who have committed the crime of abetting and aiding others to murder or cruelly injure infants will be penalized according to the respective relevant regulations of the criminal law.

Article 10: Infant or child abandonment is strictly forbidden. Criticism and reeducation or administrative disciplinary action will be imposed by the respective unit or state organ at the grass-roots level and in the mass organizations in minor abandonment cases. If the case is serious, the penalty will be inflicted according to the relevant regulations of the criminal law.

Article 11: The abduction of women or children is a crime which should be penalized according to the criminal law and the relevant regulations laid down by the National People's Congress's Standing Committee such as "Concerning the Decision on Severe Punishment Imposed Upon Criminals Who Have Seriously Jeopardized Public Security."

The units, state organs at the grass-roots level and in the mass organizations, the Ministry of Public Security and the judicial departments should conduct criticism and reeducation on the buyers of women and children. A refund of payment cannot be demanded from the victims and their relatives.

Article 12: The department of the Ministry of Public Security should conscientiously investigate the incidents of infanticide, cruel infant injury, infant abandonment and female and child abduction. The concerned units, e.g., the state organs at the grass-roots level and in the mass organizations, health departments, etc, should take the initiative to coordinate in the investigation and should not find excuses to refuse.

Article 13: An active role should be played in rescuing abandoned infants and abducted women and children.

Abandoned infants will be returned to and fostered by those who have the obligation to raise them. If the person having such obligation can not be found, the civil administration department of the people's government will make arrangements.

The abducted women and children should be returned to their native place immediately, or their family members should be notified to bring them home. If both male and female sides are still single and if the female is willing to marry the other side, they should make up for the procedures for marriage registration as required by law.

Those who obstruct the conduct of rescue work in saving women and children or who physically persecute the victims should be sternly dealt with according to the law.

Article 14: The Ministry of Public Security and the judiciary departments should investigate thoroughly incidents of female suicide that result from persecution such as insults, slander, maltreatment or other illegal acts. The legal responsibilities of the lawless persons should be investigated and affixed according to the law.

Article 15: These regulations come into force upon promulgation.

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CSO: 4005/230

NORTH REGION

BEIJING'S CHEN XITONG DELIVERS NEW YEAR MESSAGE

HK160659 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 85 pp 1-2

["New Year Message" relayed by Chen Xitong on behalf of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and Municipal Government"]

[Excerpts] At midnight when the bell for the new year 1985 sounded, Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and mayor, relayed through the Beijing Television Station and the Beijing people's radio station a "New Year Message" on behalf of the municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government extending greetings to the people of the whole municipality. The text follows:

Dear citizens, comrades and friends:

As far as social trends, social order, and public security were concerned, 1984 was the best in many years. After a severe crackdown on serious crime and the exercise of comprehensive control, the number of criminal cases dropped more than 40 percent compared with 1983.

In 1984, the municipality's total industrial and agricultural output value scored the biggest increase. This output value was estimated at 31.2 billion yuan, an increase of 12.3 percent compared with 1983.

In the production of agricultural and sideline products the most favorable situation prevailed in 1983. The municipality's grain output was estimated at 4.3 billion jin, an increase of 7.5 percent over 1983. Increases of 19 percent in milk output, 30 percent in fresh egg purchases, and 63 percent in fish catches were registered. There was an abundant supply of fresh vegetables with an increase in their variety, the daily quantity put on the market averaged 7 million jin--surpassing the best level in history.

In 1984, industrial production achieved the quickest growth in the past several years. The whole municipality's total realized industrial output value was estimated at 28 billion yuan, an increase of 11.7 percent over 1983. There was an increase of 34 percent in the number of new products developed, 42 kinds of them reaching international levels and 700 kinds advanced national levels.

In 1983, the greatest amount of investment in capital construction was realized, with an estimated 2.7 billion yuan worth of projects completed, an increase

of 18.5 percent compared with 1983. The area of housing reached 7 million square meters, an increase of 6 percent over 1983.

It was the best year in many years for the number of various projects completed, thanks to our continuous vigorous efforts directed toward building fundamental city facilities. Projects worth an estimated 550 million yuan were completed, an increase of 80 percent compared with 1983; 4 new [word indistinct] were built, 20,000 telephone sets were newly installed; the second stage of the subway was completed and opened to traffic; 25 new public bus routes were set up; 293 new public trams and buses were put on the road; 900,000 square meters of new highway were built, an increase of 90 percent over 1983; 28 new hotels were built, with more than 13,000 new beds added; and 50,000 more households were provided with piped gas.

It was the first year the general urban construction plan for the capital city approved by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council was seriously carried out. The masses of cadres and people seriously studied the relevant written replies from the higher authorities to subordinate bodies, and actively participated in overcoming chaos, lethargy, and aversion to discipline. The guideline of "people building their own city and people taking care of their own city" has become the conscious action of the people of the capital. The people of the whole municipality have actively participated in voluntary labor, planting trees and grass, controlling filthy rivers and stinking ditches, repairing and building roads, and setting up parks. Marked results have been achieved in cleaning the city, making it green and beautifying the environment.

The whole municipality planted 2.08 million trees, an increase of 9 percent over 1983, and 1.25 million square meters of turf, and increase of 70 percent over 1983. It took care of 52 factories that caused pollution problems for residents and replaced more than 6,000 older Dongfeng brand motorcycles which can no longer be driven within an area based on three circuitous routes in the city. The 12 pollution control projects for the year were all completed.

It was a year of marked developments in our cultural, educational, scientific, technical, and sanitation undertakings. The educational structure was made more rational, with more than 63,300 people receiving senior technical school education, an increase of 14 percent over 1983, and still more progress was registered in the field of adult education. With 54,000 students admitted to a total of 80 workers colleges, television colleges, and correspondence colleges. After reforms, scientific research units greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the masses of scientific and technical cadres. In 1984, more than 700 items of scientific research were marked with results. The number of advisers in scientific, technical, and other fields employed by the municipal government exceeded 1,000.

It was a year in which the most satisfactory and the largest investment in capital construction was realized in the cultural, educational, and sanitation fields. There were built 20 new district- and country-level libraries

and cultural bureaus, 2,200 new sickbeds were added, and 260 new kindergartens, were established, caring for 360,000 children.

The greatest prosperity in the capital was seen in 1984. The whole municipality added more than 4,400 new commercial service networks of various kinds. It was something unseen for many years. There was an overall increase in the supply of food and clothing and commodities for everyday use. Top quality durables sold well all the time. The total retail sales of social commodities throughout the municipality were estimated at 10.1 billion yuan, an increase of 21 percent compared with 1983.

CS0: 4005/369

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN: LI DESHENG SENDS WREATH TO PARTY-MEMBER MEMORIAL

SK040605 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The memorial meeting for Comrade (Zhu Xianyi), honorary president of Tianjin Medical College, a world-known endocrinologist and educationist, and an outstanding Communist Party member of China, was held at the auditorium of Tianjin Medical College yesterday afternoon.

Leading comrades from the municipal party, government, and army present at the memorial meeting were Zhang Zaiwang, Tan Shaowen, Bao Hua, Wang Shudong, Ji Zenghui, Hao Tianyi, Yao Jun, Wang Enhui, Li Shusen, Zhao Jinsheng, Yang Tianshou, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Liao Canhui, (Zhang Shenggui), Gao Guanyi, and Lu Xuezheng. Professor (Wu Ingkai), a well-known medical expert and member of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, made a special trip to attend the memorial meeting.

Leading comrades of the relevant departments of the CPC Central Committee, including Li Desheng, Chen Weida, Song Jian, Cui Yueli, Chen Minzhang, Qian Xinzhong, Zhang Chengxian, and Hu Zhaocheng, as well as the ministries of education and public health sent wreaths. Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Li Ruihuan and Wu Zhen, deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC committee; Zhang Huaisan, chairman of the municipal Advisory Commission; and Cheng Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee; responsible persons of the relevant departments, the municipal CPC committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC committee, also sent wreaths.

Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a telegram through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to express his deep sorrow over the death of Professor (Zhu Xianyi) and his heartfelt condolences and regards to the family members of the deceased.

The memorial meeting was officiated by Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee and was presided over by Ji Zenghui, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal CPC committee. Tao Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee, delivered a eulogy.

CSO: 4005/369

NORTH REGION

HEBEI BUILDS INFORMATION FEEDBACK SYSTEM

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK WEEKLY] in Chinese No 44, 29 Oct 84 pp 16-17

[Article by Jiang Shan [3068 1472]: "Report on Hebei Provincial Leadership Organs' Information Feedback System"]

[Text] Today, the prompt collection and collation of information of all kinds appear to be particularly important. In answer to the need for scientific leadership, the Hebei provincial party committee and government built an information feedback system among the party and government organs throughout the province to link the levels and the departments, thereby promoting the elimination of the "mountains of papers and oceans of meetings" and bureaucracy and the prompt examination of information in order to guide work of all kinds.

When the party committee secretaries and provincial governors enter their offices at 8 o'clock in the morning, they immediately see two documents of around 1,000 words each laid out on their desks. In less than 10 minutes, they learn the major events occurring in the province in the past 24 hours and the main activities and comments of the party and government leaders of the various prefectures and cities and the departments and bureaus directly under the provincial government. Thus they begin their day's work.

These two documents on the desks of the party committee secretaries and standing committee members and governors and vice governors are the "Bulletin" and "Information Bulletin" which have been collected, screened, analyzed, processed and edited through the gigantic information feedback system. Wide in coverage, fast in transmittal, accurate in facts and concise in words, and informing the readers at one glance the recent major events occurring in the province, they have won popularity and serious attention.

Every time this reporter comes across the two bulletins and recalls the course of their emergence, scenes of an interview appear before his eyes.

Improving the Ways to Gather Information

It was toward dusk one day last summer that I interviewed Comrade Gao Yang [7559 2254]. Pushing open the door to his office, I saw him sitting in the middle of a long sofa, with piles of papers and books on the two ends, the benches and the tea table.

"Please have a seat! Let me just straighten out the papers." Seeing the arrival of the visitor by appointment, Gao Yang quickly put together the papers already sorted out. When many people were taking a walk or resting after supper, Gao Yang used the time to read and sort papers. I said on impulse: "Comrade Gao Yang, you certainly make the best use of your time!"

"Why, it can't be helped!" With an expression showing dissatisfaction with the present condition, Gao Yang said: "The leaders are confronted with such a contradiction: Information feedback is extremely slow on the one hand, while the papers and meetings are getting more and more out of hand on the other. Just look at these long reports: There is no way to read them through. How can they provide the information needed by the leaders?"

Leaning against the sofa and gesturing, Gao Yang continued his conversation: "Today, the provincial party committee has no easy access to information. At times it is even 'broken off.' Several important events in the province in recent years, for instance, were reported level by level, and the party committee did not learn about them until days or weeks later. How could we have handled them promptly? Moreover, in regard to the momentous decisions of the party Central Committee, after the provincial party committee makes the work arrangements, how the lower levels implement them cannot be promptly reported back. Often it is several months or $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, when the work is completed, before we see the reports on the general conditions of the various prefectures and cities. Should there be problems and the provincial party committee wishes to make corrections or give instructions, it is already too late. Obviously, without prompt information reflecting the changes in the province, it is impossible for the party committee to exercise effective and modern leadership."

"Look at this book!" Gao Yang picked up a book from the tea table and handed it to me. It was a book entitled "The Basis of Scientific Leadership," published by the Guangxi People's Publishing House. Gao Yang said: "It is pretty good. It rather comprehensively covers the basic substance and scientific methods of modern leadership. The primary function of the leaders is decision making. In the past, the result of a decision was mainly determined by the leaders' personal experience, wisdom and ability. Today we are in the age of communication. Information is recognized as a productive force and, alongside material and energy, one of the three great resources. It is closely linked with the development of a country. Thus, relying on experience alone to make decisions is far from satisfying the need of the situation. We must promptly equip ourselves with the science of modern leadership, especially the ability to handle information, before we can make scientific decisions."

At this time, Gao Yang stood up and said: "When the American president goes to his office in the morning, he always finds several short and concise reports on his desk. In just a few short minutes, he learns the major events and important trends in the various states and the whole world and promptly makes all kinds of decisions, and the feedback on the decisions is also very quick. We should also do so!"

As early as last November at the prefectural and municipal party committee secretaries' conference called by the provincial party committee, Gao Yang proposed the creation of a sensitive information feedback system in the leading party and government organs of the various levels. Early this year, the provincial party committee explicitly stipulated: The leading party and government organs of the county level and above should perform the work of gathering and collating information. The various areas directly under the provincial government established one after another information feedback systems of diverse forms. Soon after the interview, Gao Yang, on this basis, gave the matter his personal attention, held special meetings of provincial party committee and government offices on the building of an information feedback system, and made the decision to publish information bulletins. The birth of the provincial party committee's "Bulletin" and the provincial government's "Information Bulletin" was formally announced.

China's First Information Feedback System of the Provincial Level

Today, the production of information is a new enterprise in China. Without a ready-made model, the shape, organizational form and characteristics of the party and government organs' information feedback system await innovation and exploration. For this reason, I interviewed the comrades of the leading provincial organs. The following are segments of our conversations.

[Question] Is it true that information collection, collation and feedback constitute a system and involve a large personnel?

[Answer] In modern society, the amount of information is vast and the changes rapid. To acquire promptly large volumes of information feedback, we must organize and activate the organs of various departments and levels, do the work together through various channels and many levels, and form a horizontal and vertical network system before we can be effective. Under the present situation when China does not possess generally such modern means of information handling as computers, we must mainly rely on man's brain and manual work. Thus, we need a group of full-time or part-time personnel from the high level to the low level.

[Question] How is the information feedback system organized?

[Answer] Hebei's information feedback system consists of two branches, the party and the government, and each has three networks, vertical, horizontal and extended. Take the system of the provincial government: The vertical network is formed by 25 key prefectures and cities. The administrative or government offices of these units are the liaison points of the information feedback network of the provincial government system. The horizontal network

is formed by the various commissions, offices and bureaus of the provincial government. Besides including the provincial offices stationed in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou, the extended network acquires information from the central government, other provinces and areas and abroad. Meanwhile, the various prefectures, cities and units directly under the provincial government have also built criss-crossing information feedback systems of their own areas. Today, the full-time and part-time information personnel in the province total more than 11,000, and their antennae penetrate all fronts and basic-level plants and mines and villages and towns.

[Question] How does the information feedback system work?

[Answer] In the provincial information feedback system, generally by means of reporting through the levels and collecting, screening and editing separately, information is transmitted to the leaders of the various levels and various departments. Through telephone, telegraph and radiophotography, the various areas and units promptly report, from 4 to 9 pm, the conditions of the day to the duty rooms of the provincial party committee and government offices. Thereafter, the duty rooms collate and edit the reports into bulletins which are typed and printed during the night and delivered the next morning at 7:30 am to the provincial party committee and government leaders.

[Question] Are there requirements in the information feedback system?

[Answer] There are four requirements in the work of the information feedback system. First, it must be scientific. In other words, the substances must focus on today's four modernizations program, and the information must be plentiful, new, quick, short and authentic, with special emphasis on authenticity and accuracy. Second, it must be specialized. We must gradually build professional work contingents level by level throughout the province. Third, it must be systematic. We must adhere to the system of reporting the major events daily through the levels. Fourth, it must be modernized. Besides such means and equipment as telephone, telegraph and radiophotography which are presently available, we must gradually purchase and learn to operate such modern facilities as computers and fiber optics, in order to exploit information resources of all kinds more rapidly and accurately.

The goal of acquiring, screening and editing information is to use it in practice for the best results. In his visits to the provincial party committee and government organs, this reporter was happy to see that the party and government leaders all give serious attention to the utilization of the information feedback system in guiding practical work, thereby resulting in a valuable transformation.

From Experiential and Scientific Decision Making

With Hebei's successive bumper harvests in recent years, the growing grain stock became a burden. At the end of last year, the province had an overstock of 2 billion jin of corn which could not be sold, constituting almost one-quarter of the capacity of all the grain depots in the province. The overstock not only tied up more than 300 million yuan in funds, but was constantly under

the threat of insect damage and mildewing. With the new harvest soon to be stored, the marketing of the overstock became a heavy load on the minds of the leaders.

In early August, the report in the provincial government's "Information Bulletin" that Handan prefecture's Yongnian county was in the course of negotiating the sale of 100 million jin of corn to other parts of the country attracted the attention of Vice Governor Hong Yi [3163 3015]. He immediately contacted the responsible persons of the provincial economics and trade office and grain bureau and pointed out that, if Yongnian county could sell 100 million jin of corn to other areas, why could the province not do the same? He demanded that the two units "take the initiative" and concentrate on the marketing of corn.

In the past several months, the provincial economics and trade office and grain bureau and the various prefectures and counties successively sent agents to 22 provinces and cities such as Beijing, Shenyang and Guangdong to discuss the sale of corn. By the end of September, Hebei signed contracts for the sale of 400 million jin of corn, and transactions on several additional 100-million jin are under negotiation. The sale of corn brought along the marketing of other agricultural sideline products in the province.

Indeed, the establishment of Hebei's information feedback system has produced a positive effect on improving the quality and speed of scientific decision making by the provincial party committee and government. Many leaders commented on its advantages to this reporter.

First of all, the provincial party committee and government leaders further extricated themselves from the "mountains of papers and oceans of meetings" and improved their efficiency. Provincial party committee secretary Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535] told this reporter that he used to spend a tremendous amount of time on reading papers and making comments, often staying up at night. Now he can clarify many conditions mainly through the bulletins and brief reports and no longer has to spend much time and energy on reading first-hand material. As a result, he has time to go into reality, investigate and study, and solve problems.

Next, the ears and eyes of the leaders have grown more sensitive and they take a greater initiative in their work. Party Secretary and Provincial Governor Zhang Shuguang [1728 2562 0342] told this reporter: "Now it only takes a short while everyday for me to be informed of the conditions of the whole province, and I can make decisions promptly to solve problems. If our leaders of the various levels can all do so, our work will become forceful."

In addition, by means of brief reports and bulletins, the various party and government leaders and the various departments directly under the provincial government exchange views and work conditions, thereby overcoming the lack of contact between those of the same levels and enabling them to popularize and learn advanced experiences and promptly rectify the mistakes.

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CSO: 4005/298

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN: NOTED CONDUCTOR SPEAKS--At the invitation of the municipal education burea and teachers chorus, noted conductor (Su Li) of the Central Orchestra gave lectures to the municipal teachers 10 to 15 January. "Ni Zhi fu, secretary of the municipal CPC committee, and responsible comrades of the municipal trade union council, CYL committee, and education bureau met with Comrade (Su Li)." [Summary from poor reception] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 16 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/369

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FUZHOU MILITARY REGION COMMENDS UNITS, PERSONS

OW160559 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] At a meeting on the building of basic units, the Fuzhou Military Region yesterday commended 105 advanced units and individuals. At the meeting, Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing called on all the commanders and fighters of the military region to conscientiously learn from the advanced units and individuals; to do a good job in building basic units, with the stress on modernization; to improve the fighting capabilities of PLA units in an all-round way; and to raise the revolutionarization, modernization, and regularization of the PLA units to a new level.

Tian Shixing, deputy commander of the military region, presided over the awards meeting. Deputy Commander Zhu Yaohua read out a commendation order issued by the military region.

In his speech, Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing pointed out: With high political enthusiasm and consciousness, the commanders and fighters of the military region should sincerely learn from the advanced units and individuals and, like them, maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee, firmly adopt the concept of subordinating oneself to the overall interests of national construction and armybuilding, put the interests of the party and the state above everything else at all times, and work hard in high spirits in order to contribute to the interests of the whole.

CSO: 4005/367

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

AIR FORCE SCHOOL OVERCOMES EGALITARIANISM IN SCHOLASTICS

HK171006 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 169, 28 Dec 84 p 3

[Report from 19 December JIEFANGJUN BAO: "Air Force Signals School Negates the Slogan 'Do Not Let Even a Single Class Brother Drop Behind'"]

[Text] In general, the students of the 1983 class of the engineering speciality of the Air Force Signals School did very well in the unified examination in mathematics and physics organized by four Air Force academies, but only one of them was among the best 10. While making an investigation in the teaching and research sections and among the students, the school leaders discovered that for many years, since the slogan "Do not let even a single class brother drop behind" had been overemphasized in guiding teaching work, there had been an ideological trend of "not working hard and being satisfied with the status of getting marks of 60 and it not being necessary to move up or to take make-up examinations" among the students. Many of them did not want to become top students, and the phenomenon of "everybody eating from the same big pot" in study had seriously dampened their enthusiasm.

The CPC committee of the school held that whether high-quality students are brought up is an important symbol of the quality of teaching in a school. If "leftist" ideas are not discarded, it will be impossible to train high-quality students. The slogan "Do not let even a single class brother drop behind" is neither perfect nor in conformity with dialectics. At the beginning of this year, at its sixth party congress, the school put forth an idea of "encouraging advanced students to become more advanced and help those who have lagged behind to catch up with the advanced," thus changing the phenomenon of egalitarianism, or "everybody eating from the same big pot."

CSO: 4005/367

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND SECURITY

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU MILITIA COMMENDATION--The 4-day provincial military district meeting on commending advanced units and advanced individuals of the militia concluded yesterday morning. Leading comrades of provincial and city party, government, and military authorities attended the closing ceremony. The meeting seriously summed up the achievements of the province's militia over the past 2 years. It also exchanged experiences and honored the advanced. At the meeting, 25 units and 35 advanced individuals made speeches. At the closing session held yesterday, Deputy Commander (Zhang Zhenzhong) read aloud the provincial military district's order of commendation for the advanced units and advanced individuals of the militia. Zhai Xiyun, deputy commander of the provincial military district, made the closing speech at the session. [Excerpts] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 85 SK]

PLA AIR FORCE FLIGHT SAFETY--The PLA Air Force unit 39162 pays attention to training in basic flying skills of flight personnel. As a result, flight safety has been ensured for the last several consecutive years. Since the beginning of this year, unit 39162 has analyzed the characteristics of past accidents one by one by taking into consideration the training stage, flight season, and type of aircraft in order to find out a law. They also actively implement safety precautions, and strictly enforce flight discipline to ensure air and ground safety. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/367

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

DENG MEETS KADOORIE; COMMENTS ON TAIWAN

HK190526 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0419 GMT 19 Jan 85

["Deng Xiaoping Says There Can Be No Wishful Thinking on Solving the Taiwan Issue"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--CPC Central Advisory Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping says that there can be no wishful thinking on solving the Taiwan issue, otherwise the issue cannot be resolved.

Deng Xiaoping said this when meeting Hong Kong China Light and Power Company Chairman Kadoorie and his party this morning.

He said that there can be no wishful thinking regarding either political or economic policies. In solving the question of recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong, we have taken account of China's interests and also of the interests of Britain and the people of Hong Kong in reaching the agreement.

He also said that our conditions for Taiwan are even more lenient, meaning that Taiwan can keep its armed forces. In solving the Taiwan issue, we will take into account the interests of the mainland, the interests of Taiwan, and also the interests of foreign capital with Taiwan connections.

Kadoorie said that Hong Kong is China's son; Taiwan is also China's son and Hong Kong's brother. Both these two will return to their father's embrace.

CSO: 4005/395

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

PRC, SRV EXCHANGE PRISONERS--Peking, 16 Jan (AFP)--China and Vietnam swapped prisoners at their common border today, with 15 Vietnamese and 71 Chinese being exchanged, officials of the two countries said here. The Vietnamese had been captured by Chinese border guards while engaged in "armed provocations and sabotage" in Chinese territory, a Foreign Ministry spokesman here told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Vietnamese diplomatic sources here said Hanoi at the same time freed at "Friendship Pass" at Pingxiang on the frontier 71 Chinese fishermen arrested for allegedly entering Vietnamese waters. The exchange, announced by Peking and Hanoi respectively on 30 December and 3 January, came the day after fresh accusations by Peking that in the last two days there had been "repeated Vietnamese incursions" into China that were repulsed by Chinese border forces. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0528 GMT 16 Jan 85 HK]

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